Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 2, 1844

GREAT WHIG CONVENTION.

10,000 WHIGS AT STEUBENVILLE!

We were, much to our regret, unable to attend the Whig Convention at Steubenville, but hear from our delegates the most enlivening accounts of that great meeting of the people in Council. All with whom we have conversed say not less than 10,000 persons could have been there. Between 3 and 400 went from this city. The Wheeling delegation was very large and came up in four Steamboats.—They had about three hundred banners and transparencies. The Whigs of Steubenville, every man of them, had the latch string out and all were accommodated with comfort. A gentleman who attended the Whig and Loco Conventions in that place in 1840 is confident that this was equal to both in numbers, while in enthusiasm and feeling it exceeded that held by the Whigsin that year.—Great numbers of ladies were there and participated greatly in the spirit of the Convention.

The windows were filled with their waving clouds of handkerchiefs, and at suitable times singing lively songs. Blessings on the ladies! they are ever on the right side. At night a great Procession was formed, and marched through the streets with a host of transparencies of every imaginable form and color, and covered with suitable inscriptions. Altogether it was a meeting of the most cheering character. The enthusiasm and boundless confidence of the Whigs of Ohio in the soundness of their principles and cause, irresistibly leads on to victory. The speakers were Hon. Walter Forward, Daniel Edrington of Va., and other gentlemen whose names have escaped us. We will publish them to-morrow.

☞The editor of the Post is out on Mr. John Mecaskey for his manly letter, declaring his intention to vote for Mr. Clay. In order to destroy the influence of Mr. Mecaskey's example on other Liberty men, the Post meanly assails Mr. Mecaskey's motives. This will have no other effect than to exhibit more clearly the natural disposition of the Post editor. He can give no man, whatever his standing or character, who changes his political opinions, unless he comes on to his ground, the credit of proper motives. The "almighty dollar" or some other reward, in his view, enters into every change of sentiment. Even his own friends do not escape. He charged the delegates of his own party to the Harrisburg Convention with having been *bribed*, and it is probable he hit upon the truth for once. No man who knows Mr Mecaskey will believe that any improper motive had any influence upon his decision. His long and persevering devotion to the Anti-slavery cause, when involving every kind of obloquy, is evidence of his firmness and attachment to principle. The editor, who has trimmed his venal sails so as to catch the golden breezes of John Tyler's patronage of treachery, will necessarily look for venal motives in others.

☞The Post, in its effort to weaken the influence of the letter to abolitionists and Liberty men, signed by Mr. John Mecaskey and others, denominates the signers "twelve Whigs," and say it is very ridiculous for twelve Whigs to avow their intention of voting for Clay. The Post does not tell the truth. All the persons who signed the address are warm abolitionists, and the following eight of the number, we are informed, are Liberty Men, and have regularly voted the Liberty ticket; to wit: John Mecaskey, Dr. Wm. Johnston, Andrew White, Joshua Robinson, Dr. Sargeant, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaiah R. Wilcox, and Emanuel Ecker. So much for the veracity of the editor of the Post.

We observed yesterday, on a wool sack, the following:—"Poke weeds are poison to sheep—Free Trade will kill them:" and a big ☞ pointing at these words, awful in Locofoco ears: "J. K. Polk says 'Wool should be duty free.'" That is right. Let every sack of wool be transported with this Free-Trade declaration, that all may see the article and J. K. Polk's opinion of it and its growers. We would like nothing more than to see a huge sack of Wool with this memorable declaration painted on it in capitals, hung up under that Loco sign in Fetterman's Row. The friends of British Manufactures would then have something to show in keeping with their principles.

Louisiana.

The Journal of Commerce, a sort of free trade-ish and Locofocoish sheet, gives returns or reported majorities from every Parish except one, and sums up the following result:

Dist.	1844. Whig.	Loco.	1843. Whig.	Loco.
I.....	649	939.....	814	1163
II.....	1741	1229.....	1434	1482
III.....	1415	1694.....	1309	2493
IV.....	2306	2370.....	2497	2976
Total,	6111	6232	6554	8114

Loco majority..121. Do. last year..1560.

☞The actual vote on each side at the recent Election is just about 9,000—the highest ever taken except in November, 1840.

This is certainly very flattering to the Whig party, and shows that with all the influence of the Texas issue, the Locofocos have lost ground heavily.—The Whigs have a *gain* of one Congressman, a *gain* of one Senator, and have elected *thirty-four* members to the House to *twenty-six* Locos—giving a clear Whig majority of *seven* on joint ballot.—There is not the slightest doubt that Clay will carry the State by a handsome majority.

NEW YORK.—The editor of the Tribune has been travelling extensively in New York of late, and represents the prospects for Clay and Frelinghuysen as very flattering. After giving a list of the counties he visited, he remarks "that Political Abolition will effect less for the cause of Polk and Texas this year than it has done for Van Buren in the two last years, in each of the before mentioned Counties, except possibly Herkimer." In most of the counties he visited and heard from, the Whigs will do better this year than in 1840.

Long Island Rail Road.

A Rail Road on Long Island, extending from Brooklyn opposite New York, to Greenport, 95 miles, at the eastern end of the Island, was opened on Saturday last. In a description given of this road, by the editor of the New York American, some topographical facts in reference to the Island are noticed, of considerable interest. The fastest train, made the whole 95 miles in three hours and thirty five minutes. The editor of the American remarks:—"The region through which we passed, from the east end of the bare plains of Hempstead till we reached Southold, a distance of some 45 or 50 miles, is a barren waste, covered with stunted oak and pine. This middle region of the Island, is tenanted now as at its first settlement, by deer and little else. Not a town or village scarcely is to be seen between Hempstead and River Head; and hardly a habitation, unless the *impromtu* shantees of the laborers who made the road, and still scattered up and down its line, can be so considered.—But, though barren, it is a most healthful range of country. The dry gravely soil, and the balmy air from the pine woods, are alice propitious to life.

"On each side, and at each end of this region, which occupies, as it were, the heart of the Island for a length of fifty and a breadth of eight miles, are fine productive farms, and a thickly settled population."

Greenport, at the eastern terminous of the Rail Road, is a flourishing town with a noble harbor.—Steamboats are to ply between this place and Stonington and Norwich, in Connecticut. From these points to Boston, it will take four hours, making the whole time from New York to Boston *ten* hours, as follows, from New York to Greenport, *four* hours, from Greenport to Norwich or Stonington, *two* hours; from the latter places to Boston *four* hours—whole distance *ten* hours! This is quick traveling, over a most interesting route.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The Unjustifiable course of the Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR:—In compliance with the request of Mr. Whitney, (who it seems deems himself misrepresented,) I hand you for publication his letter, relative to the advertisement addressed to the "Liberty men and Abolitionists of Allegheny county," which appeared in the Chronicle a few days ago.

It appears that he is not satisfied with publishing respecting me, as an "advertisement," what is deemed by every intelligent man to be a *barefaced forgery*—withholding the name of the profligate author, and *apologizing* for his villainous conduct; but must try to raise a *false* issue in order to give a new version of the infamous transaction in question.

The issue raised by Mr. Whitney is, that I have asserted that he promised to give me the *name* of his advertiser, while he denies this; and asserts he only promised to *send* his advertiser to me. Mr Whitney's letter, part of which I have underscored, shows conclusively that when he wrote it he had never even thought of *his* version of the matter, it refers solely to his promise of giving me the *name* of his advertiser. The public will now judge on which side the TRUTH is, in this matter, which is of but little consequence in comparison with publishing the forged advertisement and then apologising for it.

The editor of the Chronicle, it will be seen, excuses himself on the ground that the advertisement in question, contains no misrepresentation.! Now I say it is a misrepresantation from beginning to end. It purports to emanate from *me*, and is therefore an outrage upon my rights, and those of the community. No man has a right to frame and publish advertisements for me of any nature whatever, much less has he the right to publish such as are intended and calculated to do me an injury. It is in short a malicious and base forgery, for which I shall hold the editor and his convert associate accountable.

The editor says he cannot give up the name of the author of this advertisement consistently with the usual course of editorial courtesy. I do not know what code of editorial courtesies the editor of the Chronicle may have adopted, but this I know that most editors would, if they found that a *forgery* had been palmed upon them, aid in the discovery of the miscreant who had perpetrated it, but Mr. Whitney it seems thinks it his duty to screen him!

I need hardly say that if the matter in question had appeared as a *communication* from some third person I should have made no complaint about it. It is the unwarrantable use of my own name to which I object, and which I am determined no one shall forge for any purpose whatever with impunity. I owe this to myself and to the community.

JOHN MECASKEY.

August 1st, 1844.

CHRONICLE OFFICE, July 30th, P. M.

MR. JOHN MECASKEY,

Dear Sir:—Since I saw you this morning, I have called upon the gentleman who handed me the *advertisement* addressed to the "Liberty Men and Antimasons of Allegheny County," which appeared in my paper of this morning, and *he declines at present to give me permission to give up his name.* From conversation with him, I am satisfied that the article itself contains no misrepresentation of facts, and under the circumstances can *beconsidered as only a fair political squib.* I therefore do not feel at liberty to *give up the name* myself, as I cannot do it consistently with the usual course of editorial courtesy, which I make it a rule to extend to all. My columns of course are open to any reply which you may see fit to make to the article in question.

Respectfully Yours,
WM. H. WHITNEY, "ED. CHRON."

Who is Gen. Joseph Markle!

The Locofocos—those pure patriots who support the GRAND SON OF A TORY for President, seem to be in utter ignorance of the history of Gen. Markle, and with assumed cool indifference and most contemptuous sneers, inquire "who is Gen. Markle?" This question was nobly answered by JUDGE BANKS, in his letter to the delegates of the Convention who addressed him, of which the following is an extract, and to which we invite the attention of every man who has the least spark of patriotism, or gratitude for those who fought and bled in the cause of freedom. He says:

"GEN. MARKLE, as a citizen, has strong claims upon the *confidence and gratitude of the people.* Nor will these claims be presented in vain, for Pennsylvania Freemen are ever ready to reward and "HONOR THE BRAVE." The proof which he has given of HIS PATRIOTISM and of his readiness to *sacrifice his domestic ease and private enjoyment* TO PRESERVE THE LIBERTIES OF HIS COUNTRY, and to defend the weak and defenceless from the TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE OF A SAVAGE FOE, who knew no law but cruelty—*the most inhuman cruelty*—to every condition, age and sex, truly point him out most distinctly as an EXTRAORDINARY MAN.

He is one of THE PEOPLE. His nomination proceeded exclusively FROM THE PEOPLE. He is brought fresh from the ranks OF THE PEOPLE, and therefore is a stranger to the allurements of office. He is NO TRADING POLITICIAN. He is honest himself, and has no connexion with that class of men who look upon Executive patronage and public money as *the spoils of office*, to be distributed in proportion to the zeal, activity and skill of the victors. He is a workingman, not in theory only, but IN PRACTICE, a man of industry, prudence and economy. The *farmer*, the mechanic and the day laborer have been his associates, and constant companions through life. *His* interests are THEIR INTERESTS. *His* sympathies are in unison with THEIRS. *His* burthens are identified with THEIRS. *His* wants are common with THEIRS. He *knows* them—he feels them—and will duly *appreciate them.* In war HE FOUGHT THE BATTLES OF HIS COUNTRY with the farmer, the mechanic and the the laborer. In peace he has paid his proportion of the public tax *with them.* Where, I ask, could a candidate at this time, when all are oppressed, be taken with more propriety than from the ranks of the laboring people, where the pressure rests with the *greatest weight*, and who stand forth as strong towers of defence to the country in time of great public danger.

JOSEPH MARKLE has been nominated according to the usages of all parties. His name has been thus presented to his fellow citizens for the highest office in the State, by that portion of the people who stand most solemnly pledged to administer EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, of whatever condition or persuasion, civil, religious or political—pledged to support and maintain the State government in his whole constitutional vigor—pledged to the supremacy of the laws, and to the preservation of virtue, morality and good order—pledged to the most rigid economy and strict honesty in all public expenditures—pledged to protect the labor of our own citizens, and that Bread shall not be taken from the mouth of the workingman—pledged that labor shall be fairly rewarded, and not heavily taxed—pledged to the honest and speedy payment of our state debt, and the most sacred preservation of her public faith—pledged to furnish to the people a sound and uniform *currency*; and finally pledged to the general diffusion of useful knowledge—to freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person.

These are the principles which the party profess. They are principles of which my conscience approves. They flow from the heart, and I doubt not, will find an honest response in the heart of every virtuous citizen, of every party in the Commonwealth. They are the principles which guided the counsels and lighted the paths of our ancestors in their REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLES To attain these principles our sages and heroes devoted their wisdom and THEIR BLOOD—They form an orthodox creed, a sound *democratic faith.* By this creed the people should try the claims and services of every public agent. By it let the claims of JOSEPH MARKLE be tried. His friends do not FEAR the result.—They know his integrity and his competency. They know him to possess a wisdom, a virtue, a zeal and a patriotism which will safely guard the destinies of us all, amidst the many dangers and conflicting elements with which we are surrounded. They have therefore nominated him, not doubting that his nomination will be TRIUMPHANTLY SUSTAINED BY THE PEOPLE. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN BANKS.

SPECIMENS OF LOCOFOCOISM

With consummate and unparalleled impudence the Danville (N. Y.) Republican puts forth the following:

"TRUE TO INSTINCT.—Not one Whig paper have we seen which gives Gov. Polk the justice to correct their misrepresentation of his views in relation to a Tariff.

Will they have the honesty to proclaim that he is in favor of precisely such a Tariff as Mr. Clay? Such is the fact."

The best reply to this is the following reason given by the New York Evening Post for supporting Mr. Polk, notwithstanding the editors of that paper are deadly opposed to the annexation of Texas, which Mr. Polk and the southern democracy are as decidedly in favor of. The Post says:—

"In supporting Mr. Polk we take the only method of procuring A REPEAL OF THE PRESENT UNJUST TARIFF, though the Whigs declare their determination of maintaining it as it is, with all its oppressions and abomisations."

Probably the editor of the Republican had never read the following paragraph from the Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's *organ* in Tennessee. We commend it to his notice:

"We wish it borne in mind that the *oppressive tariff* of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. That its provisions are *viewed with abhorrence by Gov. Polk*, and all his friends we need not repeat."

Nor could he have read the declaration of the Charleston Mercury, the leading paper at the South in favor of Polk, Texas, and ultra Free trade, that

"Mr. Polk's views on the tariff, the bank, and the all-absorbing question of Texas, *are Southern to the backbone.*"—*U. S. Gaz.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that our fellow townsman, John B Guthrie, Esq., was seriously injured on Tuesday evening last by being thrown out of a buggy in the two mile Lane, the horse having taken fright as he was returning from the city to to his residence —*Chron.*

LOCOFOCO DEMOCRACY

"I am opposed to the Tariff act of 1842"—JAMES K. POLK.

"Not a farthing for Protection"—JAMES K. POLK.

"I am in favor of repealing the act of 1842"—JAMES K. POLK.

"My own opinion is, that wool should be duty free."—JAMES K POLK.

"I am in favor of the immediate Annexation of Texas."—JAMES K. POLK.

"I have ALWAYS opposed a Protective Tariff"—JAMES K. POLK.

"I am in favor of a Tariff for Revenue, and opposed to a Tariff for Protection."—JAMES K. POLK.

"I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828, and voted against it."—JAMES K. POLK.

"I voted for the act of 1832 because it reduced the act of 1828 to lower rates."—JAMES K. POLK.

"The Tariff act of 1842, the present Tariff is too highly Protective."—JAMES K. POLK.

"I am for laying such moderate duties as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands to defray the expenses of Government and no more."—JAMES K. POLK.

"I consider Distribution and a Protective Tariff measures ruinous to the interests of the country."—JAMES K. POLK.

Late From Mexico.

The United States Revenue Cutter, Woodbury, arrived at New Orleans on the 21st of July, eight days from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches for our government. The Woodbury had been dispatched to receive and bring to that port the 4th instalment of the Mexican indemnity; but having waited one month, and receiving official information that there was no prospect of its being paid for a long time, Capt. F. deemed it proper and expedient to return. The Woodbury brought no passengers.

The Mier prisoners celebrated the 4th, and day and night were spent in fun and frolic—the garrison officers voluntarily supplying them with abundance of cheer for the occasion. Official reports of the shooting of 37 of the followers of Sentmanat in the square of Tobasco, had been received at Vera Cruz. The British and other Consuls had interceded for their countrymen engaged in this affair, but without success. The Government in refusing, told them "it would have been much more friendly towards Mexico, and better for the individuals, had their agents in New Orleans prevented their joining in a scheme against the peace of a friendly power, and which was notoriously public."

News of the rejection of the treaty of the United States Senate, was received at Vera Cruz, via Campeachy, on the 10th inst. It was immediately forwarded by express to Mexico. The news gave great joy at Vera Cruz, and a revival of American business was expected from it.

The "*vomito*" was raging at Vera Cruz, but considered of milder type than for many seasons previous. It was attributed to early heavy rains, which were incessant every night.

The Mexicans are building a new Customhouse, repairing substantially the mole of the port, and beautifying the city buildings, etc. The navy in port consisting of three brigs, four or five schooners, and two new gunboats, are lying inactive and mostly in ordinary, though said to be preparing for active operations.

General Santa Anna's orders for all officers on leave to report immediately for active duty, on pain of dismissal, had been published.

The requisition of the President for 30,000 troops and four millions of dollars, had been granted after some tardy but warm discussion in the Congress.

A RAILROAD FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.—We extract the following from the St. Augustine *News' Extra*, of the 23d ult. "By an arrival at Key West, a few days since, of a vessel from the Spanish Main, we learn that the French Government have been actively engaged for the last two months in laying rails, grading, and otherwise making preparation for a steam conveyance from Porto Bello to Panama, thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and doing away for the present any intent upon cutting a canal at the Isthmus."

It appears from an official statement that the only persons of the military killed during the recent riots at Southwark, were H. Troutman, corporal, and John Guier, private, both of the Germantown Blues, twenty-three were wounded, six of them severely, but all are likely to recover. Among the wounded were Col. Pleasanton, Captains Scott and Hill.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to Freeman Hunt, Esq., for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation for the three quarters ending June 30, 1844, when, according to a late law, the new fiscal year terminated. The exports of domestic produce, as compared with former years, present the following result:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1841.	1842.	1843.
The Sea,	2,845,851	2,285,010	2,112,548
The Forest,	6,264,856	5,518,272	3,351,989
Agriculture,	16,747,462	16,472,424	10,919,062
Tobacco,	12,570,703	9,510,755	4,650,979
Cotton,	64,330,341	47,593,464	49,119,806
Other Agriculture,	103,411	81,429	176,784
Cotton Piece,	450,503	385,040	458,415
White "	2,324,839	2,267,964	2,575,049
Twist, "	43,303	37,504	57,312
Other Cotton,	203,701	250,361	282,774
Corn,	2,746,486	1,170,754	107,420
Other Manufactures,	7,054,030	6,709,167	2,131,275
Total,	103,382,232	92,809,906	77,203,783

The most remarkable feature is the enormous quantity of cotton given for a little money. The quantities exported, as compared with former years, are as follows—

	1841	1842	1843
Sea Island,	6,237,424	7,251,000	7,516,079
Upland,	527,966,676	577,462,918	784,782,027
Total lbs,	530,204,100	584,717,017	792,297,106
Value,	64,330,341	47,593,464	49,119,806

From this it would seem that 262,000,000 pounds more cotton was given in 1843 than in 1841, and 85,000,000 less money received for it. The difference arises in a great degree from the fact, that last year specie was received in payment, and in 1841 goods. It is never the case that as much money can be had for produce as goods. Hence a difference in the apparent value.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 3, 1844.

☞Farmers read the manly letter of EX-Governor Ritner, *a farmer*, working with his own hands, and who understands the true interests of a Pennsylvania farmer. The Post of this city had falsely stated that Mr. Ritner was opposed to Mr. Clay. The "Old Farmer" not only denies this false statement, but carries the war into Africa, and powerfully delineates the Anti-Pennsylvanian character of James K. Polk, the Texas free-trade candidate. Read and circulate this noble letter.

The Locos are most valiant men. The glove has been thrown down, day after day, inviting them to a public discussion of principles, but it has not been taken up. Perhaps they are afraid the Whigs would make a stand of a Wool Sack with J. K. Polk's declaration that "wool should be duty free" looking out of it into their faces. By the by, when shall we see a Wool Sack with "duty free" on it, hung under that Polk sign in Fetterman's row?

ALARMING SITUATION.—About half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday evening, Mr. William Lee, employed at the Pittsburgh Brewery, and Mr. Smith, the proprietor, were in a very alarming situation.—Two of the hands, one of whom was Mr. Lee, but little experienced in the establishment, set about scrubbing the Fermenting Tub, a large vessel about 12 feet deep. It was customary when the liquor was drawn off, to open the stop-cock at the bottom to allow the mephitic gas evolved to escape. This time it had been neglected. One of the men went down, but feeling the effects of the gas gave an alarm and got out. The other, Mr. Lee, thinking him unnecessarily frightened, then went down himself and commenced scrubbing, a process which stirred the sediment remaining, and evolved a larger quantity of the noxious gas. This was so powerful he was soon stretched on the bottom. Mr. Smith, who was near, ran in, and finding how matters stood, with great courage went down with a rope around him; but he had hardly got hold of the other before he was powerless himself. Mr. S. is a large man, and was so heavy the two men at the top could not pull him out. There they laid apparently dying, when a stout German was called in from the street, and the three got him up. Mr. Smith, as soon as he came too, directed a large water cistern over the tub to be started into it—this alone prolonged Mr. L.'s life. Every exertion was made to knock the bottom out of the tub, but in vain. No one can appreciate the courage of Mr. S. or the extraordinary peril of the attempt to rescue, without seeing the very limited space to work at the top of the tub. Finally after Mr. Lee had been in about twenty minutes, a young Philadelphian (whose name we very much regret we could not learn,) volunteered to go down; he was successful in getting a rope around him, and he was got out. His rescuer was very much exhausted himself. In about an hour Mr. L. came too, and was doing well yesterday. It was a time of intense excitement. Mr. S., and the Philadelphian are deserving of the highest praise for their disinterested efforts to save Mr. Lee's life.

More Southern Treason.

The "Polk and Texas" men of South Carolina are carrying their treasonable conduct to a great extent. They now openly talk of *disunion* unless they can annex Texas and destroy the Tariff, which they can do if they elect Polk. But what will they do if they fail in this? Why, they will treasonably *resist* the authority of the General Government. This is openly talked of, even by men in high places. Mr. I. E. Holmes, member of Congress from the Charleston district, has addressed a letter of Reply to the Charleston Mercury, fully exhibiting the treasonable spirit, as follows:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCURY—

Sir—A writer in your paper under the signature of "Hampden," has propounded to me the question—what is the proper remedy for the evils which afflict the South?

I answer unequivocally, RESISTANCE.—*combined* Southern Resistance; if you can procure it. If not, then STATE RESISTANCE."

CHANGES.—DANIEL FRENCH, a brave veteran of the last war, and Abel Austin, a gentleman of intelligence and influence, have renounced the Polk and Texas party, and a vow their intention to vote for Clay and the Tariff. They reside in Michigan, and their renunciations are published in the Detroit Advertiser.

From the Steubenville Herald.

THE GREAT DAY.

From Eight to Twelve Thousand Whigs in Council,

IN THE CITY OF STEUBENVILLE.

Hereafter the 31st of July, 1844, will be designated, in these parts, as *the great day.* It exceeded the 20th of July, 1840, as greatly as Clay's majority in Ohio will exceed that of Gen. Harrison. In numbers, brilliancy, and enthusiasm, the Whigs—the real Democracy—never exhibited such a spectacle. It was magnificent and glorious—gladdening the heart of every patriot—and giving assurance of most splendid victories in October and November next.

As to NUMBERS it was somewhat difficult to ascertain them. In addition to the immense crowd at the stand, the city abounded with delegates from a distance. It is thought entirely safe, however, to estimate the meeting as ranging from EIGHT to TWELVE THOUSAND.

The day was ushered in by the arrival of the Pittsburgh delegation, consisting of about 300. Among that highly respectable delegation, we recognized some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the city. It was cheering to see such men—the OLD democracy too, cheering the younger men on, and shewing an example which needs only to be followed every where, to render our liberties as solid and enduring as the hills that surround their patriotic city.

From 9 to 11 o'clock, the scene was peculiarly animating. The day was as fine as could be desired. Looking to the western entrance to Steubenville, were seen the head of the immense cavalcade, which started from Harrison county and acquired strength in its progress through Green, Broomfield, Wintersville, &c.

At the same time, casting our eyes North, were to be seen advancing the patriotic sons of Columbiana, with those of Salme, Knox and Island Creek, with appropriate flags and devices.

Looking south, the men of Mt. Pleasant, Smithfield, Warren, Wells, &c., were shewing themselves, and gave assurance of good and decisive action when the time shall arrive.

Our Cadiz friends got up a most brilliant spectacle. It consisted of 26 flags, the name of a state on each flag. Each flag, with a beautiful young lady holding it, and a young gentleman for her protector, were drawn in a carriage. This exhibition was not only brilliant but appropriate, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

And last—but not least by a long way—came our Wheeling friends, FIFTEEN HUNDRED strong. Nothing could have exceeded, in brilliancy and splendor, the three steamers, as they approached our city, in a line abreast.—What with the enlivening strains of music, the firing of cannon, the flags and ensigns, and the immense mass of human beings, noble looking men and beautiful women, the spectacle was most magnificent, and is such an one as cannot be seen more than once in twenty years. It was "glorious to behold."

But we must draw to a close. The Herald must go to press in an hour. The official account shall appear in our next.

Judge Hallock was the President, and Col. Roberts the marshal of the day. The Hon. Walter Forward honored us by his attendance, and made a speech that for eloquence and sound argument cannot be excelled.

In the evening, our Wheeling friends marched through our streets, with 150 brilliant transparences, extending more than the entire length of Market street. Here, too, the spectacle was indescribably grand.

Our advice to Polk would be—"Get out of the way of Harry Clay."

We had forgotten the Bands. There was one from New Lisbon, one from Pittsburgh; one from Carrolton, one from Wheeling, one from Cadiz, &c., with Glee Clubs without number—all playing and singing. Our Steubenville band also, performed its duty.

As we now write the Cadiz band is at our office door, upon its return home. Success attend it.

We had almost forgotten our humble selves. We had a printing press in the procession printing and casting among the crowd the glorious and true account of the Louisiana election, together with a number of patriotic songs. Some lokies conducted themselves most disgracefully—but more of this hereafter.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Election in the Old North State for Governor and State Senators and Representatives comes off next week. The indications afforded by the newspapers and other public expressions of popular feeling, are favorable to the success of the Whigs. The Texas question is not likely to have any greater influence there than it exercised in the late election in Louisiana.

☞The following extract of a letter, from a friend in Ohio, contains some appropriate remarks in relation to the inconsistencies of some modern politicians.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

SALEM, Col. Co. O., 7th mo., 31st 1844.

Friend White:—I have just been corresponding with my friend J. R. Giddings, on the subject of the Liberty party. That party passed resolutions at Massillon, declaring they would neither vote for a Slaveholder nor for any man *who would vote for a man who would vote for a Slaveholder!* Next spring were will see them violating this pledge at their township elections. This principle would not allow them, were they residents of Kentucky, to vote for C. M. Clay, to keep out of office a notorious slaveholder and mobocrat.

Other resolutions equally absurd were adopted by acclamation. For instance, they gravely decided first, that they did not profess to have *perfect* candidates, and secondly they denounced as deserving the most unmitigated execration, the doctrine of 'choosing the lesser evil.' Is it not among possible—yea among probable events, that another political party may spring up, taking cognizance of *other* moral questions beside that of slavery; and as long as any such moral subjects be left, and not comprehended among the principles of a political party, it cannot be true, according to the doctrines of the Liberty party, that we can vote for any party, without assuming the position of choosing the lesser evil. The Liberty party has embraced among its principles, a moral question—Should another party organize embracing *two* moral questions, then, according to the Liberty doctrine their own party would occupy the position of the other two and could not be supported except by violating that great principle of "choosing neither of two evils." And so on as new parties arise, would this *principle* be sh fting! The Liberty party may yet find that no true consistent principle of political action can be laid down but to cast their vote to the best advantage and with a view to the promotion of the greatest good to all: and that all other rules or positions, if tenable, can be resolved into this one.

Respectfully, thy friend.

From the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor.

Letter from Mr. Clay.

Believing that Mr Clay had been misunderstood or grossly misrepresented, in regard to a portion of his Texas letter, we noticed the subject in the Monitor of the 19th ult. We then said.

"It has been falsely charged by his opponents that Mr. Clay addressed himself for support, to the abolitionists of the North, in the following passage of his letter.

"I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a *considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy.*"

After alluding to another part of his letter, which, taken in connexion with the above, showed that he referred to the States, and not to the People, of the Confederacy, we stated that Mr. Clay's meaning was "that if any considerable and respectable number of States were to assume an attitude threatening the integrity of, or likely to dissolve the Union rather than admit Texas—then, with such prospect, annexation ought to be abandoned to preserve the Union."

We forwarded to Mr. Clay a copy of the Monitor containing the article, and also a note respectfully calling his attention to it. His reply puts an end at once to all speculation on the subject.

ASHLAND, July 1, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I received and thank you for your friendly letter, and the copy of the Monitor. You have justly conceived my meaning, when I referred in my Texas letter to a considerable and respectable portion of the *Confederacy.* And your might have strengthened your construction of the paragraph, by reference to the fact, that, at the date of my letter, the States of Ohio, Vermont and Massachusetts had, almost unanimously, declared against annexation; the Legislature of Georgia had declined to recommend it, and other states were believed to be adverse to the measure.—As to the idea of my courting the Abolitionists, it is perfectly absurd. No man in the United States has been hail as much abused by them as I have been.

I consider the Union a great political partnership, and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the imminent hazard of its dissolution. Personally I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring Texas. If any one desire to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of this Union will furnish him the key.

From developements now being made in South Carolina, it is perfectly manifest that a party exists in that State seeking a dissolution of the Union, and for that purpose employing the pretext of the rejection of Mr. Tyler's abominable treaty. South Carolina, being surrounded by slave States, would, in the event of a dissolution of the Union, suffer only comparative evils; but it is otherwise with Kentucky. She has the boundary of the Ohio extending five hundred miles on three free states.—What would her condition be in the event of the greatest calamity that could befall this Nation?

In Kentucky, the Texas question will do the Whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive, in the proceedings of the Clay club of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed as to Alabama. It was a bubble blown up by Mr. Tyler in the most exceptionable manner, for sinister purposes, and its bursting has injured nobody but Mr. Van Buren.

Retaining an agreeable recollection of the pleasure which I derived from forming your acquaintance last spring, I remain your friend and obedient servant. H. CLAY.

Stephen F. Miller, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

From the Carlisle Herald.

Letter from Ex-Governor Ritner.

Subjoined is the letter from our fellow citizen, Ex-Governor Ritner of this county, which was referred to in our last paper. It is in reply to one addressed to him by John Reed, Esq., Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee, and fully defines his position with respect to the candidates for the Presidency.—The Polk ites reckoned without their host when they set afloat the rumor that Joseph Ritner would support their destructive principles:

MOUNT ROCK, July 19th, 1844.

Dear sir—Your favor of the 13th inst., was received by yesterday's mail. I embrace the earliest leisure moment to reply. I was not ignorant of the fact, before I received your letter, that it was represented in some parts of the State that I was opposed to Mr Clay and would support the election of James K Polk. You are right in feeling confident that such representations are unauthorized by me. I will now very briefly state my views.

I am opposed to the Utopian Free Trade doctrines manufactured by English writers and orators for the purpose of deluding Americans, and subserving British interests. I am in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and if it is insufficient to prevent the overgrown wealth of British establishments from glutting our markets, to the injury of our own young manufacturing establishments, I would be in favor of raising the duties, so as to give our own people the preference in furnishing our markets with every article they can manufacture. A strict adherence to this policy will give us what we most need, a *good and certain market for our surplus agricultural products*, and prevent those ruinous fluctuations of prices, under the operation of which we as a nation have suffered so much.

I am in favor of the creation by Congress of an institution which will aid the Government in collecting, transmitting and disbursing the public revenue. Without such an institution we cannot have a sound National Currency, that will pass in all parts of the Union without being shaved by the broker. I am indifferent as to the name: I care not whether it be called Bank or something else, so that those who are to manage it be made amenable to criminal prosecutions; and fine and imprisonment for mal practices.

I am in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. The share coming to Pennsylvania would materially aid in regaining the lost honor and credit of the State, and render resort to more odious and *oppressive Taxation* unnecessary.

I am opposed to the annexation of Texas: because in every aspect in which the question has been presented to my mind, it appears to me that the annexation will most materially disturb the harmony of the United States. I am in favor of preserving the integrity and independence of the Union at all hazards.

The above are my views in regard to the great questons involved in the Presidential election; and as James K Polk is supported by a party who have declared in their public proceedings that they are in favor of annexation of Texes, and pledged their candidate to the support of the same measure, and as he has by his own acts, while a member of Congress, uniformly opposed these measure, which I deem essential to the prosperity of the nation, I can not support his election. On the other hand, Mr Clay comes nearer to my views, much nearer than Mr Polk; *I therefore do not oppose his election.* It must be admitted that in this contest our State election is of the utmost importance; its fate decides whether Clay or Polk is to get the vote of this State. THE ELECTION OF GENERAL MARKLE WILL SECURE THE STATE FOR CLAY. Let us then direct all our energies to elect General Markle—he is a man for whom every good citizen can vote—he is true to his country and to his God; he will not basely bow the knee to any idol. If we carry the outworks in October, the citadel must yield in November. I am, most respectfully your friend and fellow citizen. JOSEPH RITNER.

HON. JOHN REED.

The New Bedford "Bulletin," under the head of "Fairness," has the following pithy article:

"Such of us editors or Whigs as happen to be opposed to Slavery upon principle, have had the charge of inconsistency constantly flung in our teeth by the Democrats, for our support of Clay.

In that support we have not compromised one single principle of humanity. We have sought only the greatest good to the greatest possible number.

—But now the New York Evening Post and other Democratic journals repudiate Texas, and give a hearty support for Polk, who is a thorough-going Texas man.

Gentlemen, there is a ugly beam in your eyes. Pray do not trouble yourselves about the mote in ours."

THUNDER FROM BRADFORD

The Bradford Argus of the 20th ult., contains what the Editor styles "a very imperfect sketch of the proceedings of the largest Mass Meeting ever assembled in North Pennsylvania."

FIVE THOUSAND WHIGS met together in Towanda, on the 19th. The Argus, in describing the procession, states that:—The delegations from the Western and Southern towns came in first—there were over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT WAGONS (many of them drawn by four horses) connected with this procession, loaded with from five to thirty passengers; and each wagon had its peculiar ensigns and banners. Then followed the delegations from Monroe, Old Burlington, Granville, Albany and Columbia, Assylum, Leroy and Franklin (with more than forty banners) and are hundred and forty wagons, forty-four of which were drawn by six horse teams)—Wyson, Rome, Orwell and Pike, Wyalusing, Shesheguin, Herrick, Standing Stone.

The Northern Delegation, says the Argus, came in such strength and spirits, as completely to confound the poor Locos, and baffle all efforts at description. More than one hundred wagons and an equal number of horsemen came from these townships alone; bearing with them such evidences of their love for the cause as might be expected from such old worthy, intelligent and thickly populated districts—Ulster, Smithfield, Towanda and Litchfield. Amongst the banners, (of which it appears there were several hundred) was one headed "Trimming Polk," representing a fat and growing coon gnawing down a poke stalk, and fattening on the berries. The banners generally bearing the mottoes.

"FOR CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN."

"GEN MARKLE AND THE TARIFF."

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Edward Herrick, H. G. Bancroft, Col John Swift, Ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, E. S. Sweet, of Oswego, N. Y. and others. The Editor of the Argus remarks that—

"Another fact connected with this meeting affords us great pleasure, and will be a source of satisfaction to the Whigs generally: and that was the increased and increasing inter

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 6, 1844.

Andrew Burke's Speech.

The only speech we heard on Saturday night, at the Locofoco meeting, was that of Andrew Burke. He commenced in the most grandiloquent style to congratulate the Democracy on the splendor of their meeting. The Whigs, he said, might well tremble, not for their lives or property, but for their "base and vile principles." Their lives and property, said he, are safe, for (mark the language) Democrats are not the *suckers of cities*; they do not *burn the temples of the Living God*. (Here came a prolonged and most tremendous yell.) Now we wish to ask this gentleman what he meant by this language, and what was meant by the fierce yell with which it was received? Did he mean to say, (what else could he mean?) that the Whigs were the suckers of cities, and burners of churches? Dare he assert that the Whig party is in any way accountable for the riots and burnings in Philadelphia? If not, why was that dragged in, and why did that prolonged yell pierce the air? If he meant to say that the Whig party had anything to do with the matter, we pronounce the statement a foul slander, a base lie! Does he wish to make a religious test—does he wish to excite the Catholics against the Protestants for the sake of securing their vote? If not, why was that subject dragged into a political meeting? If he wishes to array one portion of the religious community against another by such most detestible and slanderous allusions, let him and his backers give us fair warning, and we will know how to meet them! A man who would willingly give such a bent or direction to a political party, is unfit to address freemen.

We cannot afflict our readers by following the gentleman through his rant and bombast, where every effort was aimed at exciting the vilest passions of the auditory, and where not a single syllable was addressed to reason and common sense, but will merely refer to the closing scene in the disgusting drama. A transparency, on wheels, pretendening to represent the tomb of "the murdered Cilley" was brought in front of the stand. The speaker, putting on a lugubrious face, and modulating his voice to a hoarse screech, called out "Behold the tomb of the murdered Cilley—who murdered him?" A man who stood beside the speaker, and who appeared to be well drilled for the part he had to play, yelled out "Henry Clay"—and so the speaker went on describing Mr. Clay as a murderer, his hands being red with blood, &c., while his right-hand man kept up a chorus of yells and shouts. Such a scene of bombast and buffoonry and hypocrisy, surely never was before exhibited in America.

Now what detestible hypocrisy was there in all this. Did not this same Andrew Burke, and all his co-actors, and co-laborers in the work of detraction, support, and do they not yet almost deify, Andrew Jackson, whose hands are really red with blood—who shot Dickenson, in the most cold-blooded manner, and sent him to his grave while he stood defenceless before him? Do such men care any thing about dueling? What shameful, disgusting hypocrisy!

☞ From reading Locofoco and Liberty papers now-a-days, an impartial witness would suppose that the Locofoco and Liberty parties had entered into a *treaty*, offensive and defensive, the object of which is the overthrow of the Whig party. The papers of both these parties, while they are very tender to each other, unite in the most bitter vituperation and foul slanders of Mr. Clay that the annals of political warfare ever recorded. Take up the Spirit of Liberty of this city, or the Emancipator at Boston, or any other Liberty paper, and the foulest slanders on Mr. Clay, in which the most abusive epithets are employed, meet the eye on every column. So of the Locofoco Post of this city, a very sewer of the rankest personal vituperation. Then observe the compliments the last number of the Abolition print of this city pays to the Polk and Texas party:

"The Democrats wage open and manly warfare"—"*they* do not seek to strangle our giant in the serpent folds of a traitorous embrace." "The Democrats do not invite us to vote for 'Polk and Dallas' as anti-slavery men, it is only by the Whigs that we are compelled to defend our colors from their piratical attempts to destroy the Anti-slavery organization."

Such are some of the honied compliments which these professed opponents of slavery pay to the Polk and Texas party, and we doubt not many of the leaders of that party will vote for "Polk, Texas and Slavery" out of pure hatred to the *Whig* party. But let these warm friends of slavery and Texas, and those professed opponents of the "Domestic institution," join in their unholy combinations, they can no more overthrow the true conservative and rational Liberty party of the country,—the Whig party—than they can prove that the vituperation and slander on which they depend for success, can be justified under any circumstances, much less in the furtherance of such a shameful copartnership.

A large portion of the Liberty party we believe to be honest men, but they are deceived by a set of leaders, who cover up a hatred to the Whig party, and a friendship for Lofocoism, by a pretended attachment to Liberty. They will, however, sooner or later be found out.

☞ The Locofoco procession on Saturday night, was quite creditable to the zeal and industry of the party, as far as numbers and torches and banners were concerned. The whole, however, was spoiled by the disgusting personalities and false issues which marked the whole affair. The numbers who marched in procession we hear variously estimated at from 1200 to 1700. We took the trouble to count them, in company with a Locofoco friend, near the corner of Hand street and Penn, when the procession mustered its greatest strength, and we made 1500, exclusive of Musicians and boys. A person, with whom we are unacquainted, who stood near us, and also counted, made the number, including every thing, 1700. Four other persons, we have since learned, who counted at about the same time, made the whole procession consist of between 16 and 1700. The Post says the procession consisted of 2000, and the Chronicle, a sheet edited by a Locofoco, and which leans as much to Locofocoism as possible, consistent with its neutrality, makes the full procession from 2000 to 2600! This is ridiculous. There were a large number of *boys* in the procession, and doubtless many aliens.

Considering the wonderful efforts made use of—the whole county having been drummed up, and a great many being in from the townships,—the Locos have no reason to be particularly gratified. They have exhausted themselves by this spasmodic effort, and will find it difficult to rally the same number again.

☞ After two weeks coaxing and drilling, after hunting up every man in the city even suspected of being a Loco, after sending to the country far and near beseeching the faithful to come in and save the party from ruin, and after drumming up some hundred boys, the grand Loco procession came off on Saturday evening. It was a pretty fair turn out, a show that will whet the political appetites of the Whigs in a most encouraging manner. It will rouse the lion from his lair and bring out a demonstration that will swallow up the Loco affair.

☞ One of the honest Locos got for himself on Saturday evening a transparency with "*No* Tariff for Protection" on it. Some of the knowing ones saw it in time to try and cover the "No," but it wouldn't do—the *No* stuck out to the great amusement of the spectators.

☞ Not a man beheld the Loco procession on Saturday evening but was struck with the extraordinary fact that hardly a single banner or transparency contained any annunciation of Loco *Principles*. We had a number of inscriptions telling us what they were opposed to, but not one from which we could learn what they are supporting. For weeks they have been challenged to a public discussion of principles, but they not only dread and refuse to take up the challenge, but are actually afraid to let us know what their principles are!

☞ The Locos *spaced* their men to good advantage on Saturday night. Our friend FARLEY, of Allegheny city, we observed, took good care lest they should crowd each other.

☞ One thing is clear—the Locos exhausted their physical strength on Saturday evening. That is no reason why we should be supine and listless—a consciousness of overwhelming strength is not enough. We must show it! Let every Whig in the two cities and neighborhood get ready for the Mass Meeting in Allegheny city on Saturday evening next. Every man we say: no excuse short of absolute inability will answer. He that fails *now*, cannot be depended on when the hour of trial comes.

☞ The Locos had a *dead Hawk* or some other such bird, tied to the top of one of their banners—Poor thing, its head dangled in a very melancholy manner, a fit emblem of the dying spirit of Locofocoism.

☞ Near the Exchange on Saturday night we encountered an awful stench, which for a while we were unable to account for, but presently a Loco came along with a big Poke stalk—that explained it. The disgusting odor was exactly like their principles and the speeches at Broadhurst's.

☞ A looker on at the Locofoco gathering, has handed us the following, which is expressive of the views and feelings of a large majority of our citizens:

"We never heard a greater number of rank falsehoods told in the same space and quantity of words than were perpetrated by the first speaker at the Loco meeting. Let his diabolical appeal to the religious prejudices of those present be remembered by every citizen whether Whig or Loco. We can excuse an ebolition of political feeling at a political meeting; but when a man drags in the riots in Philadelphia, and attempts to fasten them on the Whig party, we hurl the imputation back in his teeth as a malignant and base falsehood, and call upon the community to mark him as a man who would not care to bring about a repetition of the Philadelphia riots in this city, if he could but turn them to a political account."

"The Pope, Polk and Dallas"

The following article we take from the Morning Express. We are truly surprised at the information it conveys. Is it to come to this that the influence of a foreign religious potentate is appealed to in this land of civil and religious liberty, to bolster up the cause of a candidate and a party, diametrically opposed to Pennsylvania interests. Let the people take warning to this sign of the times. It is not the only one which demands their attention.

"The editors of the "Pittsburgh Post" are laboring hard, by direct flattery and artful obsequiousness, to coax the Catholics into voting for the Locofoco candidates. A bait is held out, too, for the sons of Holy mother church, in the heading of "The Pope, Polk and Dallas" which graces a handbill on some of our street corners. Would it not better answer the purpose intended, if Mr. Polk would follow the example of his illustrious predecessor, Van Buren, and write a letter to his Holiness, the Pope?"—*Allegheny Express.*

THE MURDER.

The young man butchered by Niel Gallagher on Saturday morning, died yesterday about 3 o'clock A. M. Mortification supervened and caused his death. He was from Montreal, Lower Canada, and had hired himself at the U. S. Hotel as a carriage driver. He was buried yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M. The following is his deposition:

DEPOSITION OF JOHN M'GILLIS.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, *ss.*

John M'Gillis having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That this morning between one and two o'clock, A. M. I was lying on the settee in the bar room of the United States Hotel, when Neal Gallagher came into the bar room and asked me to take something to drink with him, and I did so and then he, Gallagher, got into a very bad humor and the bar keeper put him out of the house and I went out to advise him to go home, for he, Gallaher was making a very great noise, and while doing so I gave him a slight push or shove, and then it was that Gallagher cut me across the abdomen with a knife or sharp instrument of some kind, and also cut me on the left arm above the elbow, and when I hallooed murder he, Gallagher, ran off up Penn street, and farther deponent saith not.

his
JOHN ✕ M'GILLIS.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of August 1844. ALEX HAY, Mayor.

HON. WALTER FORWARD.—Our noble fellow-townsman is gathering fresh honors, and laying up a great store of the affections of a grateful people, by his ardent and able efforts in the Whig cause. The Wheeling Gazette thus notices his labors at Steubenville:

After Mr. Jarvis had concluded his address, Hon. Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, who a few minutes previous had arrived, by stage, from Pittsburgh, was introduced to the meeting and enchained the attention of the audience by the force of his eloquence for more than an hour.

Mr. Forward had attended a political meeting the night previous, and after addressing his fellow citizens and participating in their proceedings until eleven o'clock, stepped into a coach at three o'clock to fulfil his engagement with the Whigs of Steubenville. Although Mr. Forward was evidently almost prostrated by his previous protracted mental and physical exertions and consequent loss of rest, he delivered one of the most masterly speeches we ever heard, and it has been our good fortune to hear most of the distinguished statesmen of our Country. His arguments upon the Tariff and Distribution questions were conclusive and incontrovertible, and when he approached the sublime conception of Captain Tyler, "the Annexation of Texas," he swept away the clouds and mists in which it has been enveloped by the misrepresentations and sophistry of political demagogues and interested speculators, and the whole question stood forth before the imaginations of his hearers—all its hideous features and naked deformity plainly and palpably revealed to their mental observation and scrutiny.

KENTUCKY.—The Whigs of Kentucky had a glorious procession and Mass Meeting at Lexington, on Saturday, July 27. The Commonwealth thus describes it.

The great procession at Lexington, on Saturday last, was the most imposing pageant ever seen or heard of in Kentucky. The morning opened with rain, which fell in torrents nearly all day. The Locos here were rubbing their hands with great gusto and looking at the clouds with a most amiable leer. They pointed the Whigs to the skies and talked about providential dispensations. But the mighty mass of Whigs at Lexington, estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 enthusiastic spirits, embraced the omen of the rain as auspicious. It was fuel for their fire and more agreeable than sunshine. They turned out with banners and emblems. Mechanics of all kinds, borne in cars, were seen moving in the procession working at their trades. The scene, as we learn from those who witnessed it, baffles all powers of description. The spirit of the Whigs of Kentucky is up to the highest point—Locofocoism will be swallowed up.

From the York (Pa.) Advocate.

THE HON. HARMER DENNY'S LETTER.

The Locofoco papers here and elsewhere, for want of better material wherewith to prop their sinking cause, are trying to prove that Mr. Clay is not a Tariffmen, by publishing a letter of the Hon. Harmer Denny, written in 1833, just before the passage of the Compromise Act, which was opposed by Mr. Denny, Mr. Webster, and many others, as injurious to the manufacturing interest of the country, for the purpose of proving that Mr. Clay then turned his back upon the Tariff; they forgetting all the while, that Polk and Dallas both voted for the same Compromise, and are, thus at least, as guilty as Mr. Clay.

The transactions of that period were never understood until of late years; nor, as Mr. Denny says, was Mr. Clay's course in relation to that very question, then understood or appreciated either in or out of Congress. Mr. Clay believed that Gen. Jackson, backed by his party strength at that time, would destroy the Tariff, and it certainly would have been so, if the old man's feelings on that point had not been counterbalanced by his earnest wish to find an excuse to hang John C. Calhoun, which inclined him for the time to favor the manufacturing interests so as to irritate the Calhoun party that he might have an excuse under the power given by the FORCE BILL, just then passed, to break into South Carolina and *suspend* the great nullifier.

Henry Clay out-witted Jackson and saved both the neck of John C. Calhoun and the Tariff by one stroke, leaving to *it*, as he remarked to Mr. Denny, "ten years, and the chapter of accidents."—Misunderstood as Mr. Clay then was, by almost every one, is it surprising that Mr. Denny, warm friend as he was to the tariff, should complain in a *private letter*, as he did complain, of what he supposed the desertion of Mr. Clay the KNOWN FATHER OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. For be it known, *this* was a private letter, filched by dishonorable hands and published over Mr. Denny's name, for a dishonorable purpose. We further remark, that Mr. Clay introduced his Bill to the Senate on the 12th of February—it was referred on the 13th, and Mr. Denney's letter was written on the 14th, evidently before *he* had an opportunity of fully knowing Mr. Clay's view. However let Mr. Denny speak for himself:

Extracts of a letter from the Hon. Harmar Denny to Thomas C. Hambly, Esq. of this place, dated Springfield, near Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1843:

"You will remember that after much excitement and prolonged discussion we passed the Tariff act of July 1832, to go into operation from and after the 3rd of March 1833. The Tariff of 1832, modified that of 1828 and seemed to have given satisfaction generally except in South Carolina. In December 1832 a new Bill was introduced by Mr. Verplanck chairman of Ways and Means, greatly reducing the Tariff passed in July previous. This produced an animated discussion which was continued towards the last of February 1833. The Pennsylvania Legislature, (which was Democratic at that time,) passed resolutions in January against this bill, and in favor of protection, &c. On the 18th of February, I addressed the House at large against the bill, and on the general subject. During the whole debate I labored assiduously to preserve the principle of protection and to defend the interests of my immediate constituents as well as those of our good Commonwealth from the destruction which Verplanck's bill would bring upon them. While under excited hopes and fears, you may imagine our surprise and feelings produced at the introduction in the Senate on the 12th of February of Mr. Clay's Bill, afterwards known as the compromise bill. On the 13th it was referred a select committee viz: Mr. Clay, Calhoun, Grundy, Webster, Clayton, Rives and DALLAS. On the 19th February Mr. Clay reported the bill from the Committee. Its consideration was then postponed. It was afterwards taken up and I think perfected in the Senate. In consequence of the opinion that this was a revenue measure, and could not constitutionally originate in the Senate, it was given to a member of the House of Representatives. When the House of Representatives went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union to consider the Tariff bill under discussion (Mr. Verplanck's) and which we had very materially amended, Mr. Letcher moved the recommitment of the bill with instructions to amend the same by substituting Mr. Clay's bill. This motion prevailed 25th February, and the next day the Compromise bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. * * * * * * *

My letter is dated the 14 th of February—1833 *before Mr. Clay had explained his views respecting the operations of his bill.* * * * * In common with all the Tariffmen from the North, and nearly all from N. Y., Penn'a. and N. Jersey, I opposed the measure, and differed from the distinguished Senator from Kentucky. * * * * * He and a great majority of his *Tariff* friends certainly separated on the propositions submitted by him. * * * * *

A difference of opinion, or an error of judgement cannot be considered as a dereliction from principle. Look at the vote,—from Maine, Mr. Evans was the only Whig and always a decided Tariffman, voted in the negative, as did also all the members from Mass. R. I. Conn. Vt. N. J. and Delaware, good and true Tariffmen, 19 from N. Y. and 21 from Penn which included all the Pennsylvania tariffmen but 4, one of whom was doubtful. This shows the opinions then of the Tariffmen. To these may be added Carey and Niles who were untiring advocates of American Industry. * *

The *declarations* which he made subsequently in debate placed his *motives in the clearest sunshine of the noblest patriotism*. In this belief I was confirmed in a conversation I had with Mr. C., after the bill had passed. You remember the crisis which we had reached. We did not know at what moment South Carolina and the authorities of the General Government under Jackson would come into direct and open conflict. The next Congress would be composed of a majority of Antitariff men, who, with the administration, as some believed, would destroy the whole system of Protection. Knowing the violent temper of Gen Jackson—Mr. Clay, with the patriotic view of allaying the discontent of the South, preventing the calamities of civil war and with a hope of *ultimately* saving our manufacturers from destruction, boldly came forward and risking the opposition of his Tariff friends, proposed the Compromise Bill. It was to preserve in his opinion *union* and *peace* and secure for 9 or 10 years some degree of permanence to our system of protection. In his language to me "It will give us, Mr. Denny, 10 years to go upon and the chapter of accidents." I replied "that is true," "and in the course of that time I think Va., if not other Southern States will become Tariff." We all know the sequel, peace was preserved, and now, there is perhaps a stronger interest felt throughout the Union in favor of protection than existed at any other period."

"Although I was as zealous as Mr. Clay in the same great cause, yet I could not view the provisions of the Compromise bill in a favorable light at the time, and coming as it did at the moment we were striving to preserve a measure which was already a law and soon to go into operation, caused some chagrin and disappointment." * * *

Even if the words "left his Tariff friends" &c., are to be understood as meaning an abandonment of his favorite system, it only shows how much mistaken I was at the time. His course since and repeated declarations on the subject bear ample testimony of his devotion to the great cause of protecting American labor and American products. Mr. Clay believed that the cash payments of duties, and the provision for a home valuation would afford reasonable protection under the Compromise law, and in the debate which took place a short time before the bill passed, he stated that "he hoped the manufacturers would go on and prosper, confident that the abandonment of protection was never intended, looking to more favorable times for a renewal of a more efficient Tariff."

The whole letter refers to a subject and opinions, passed gone and refuted. We can now look back to the period which gave rise to them, free from the influence of feelings and prejudices which my have prompted too hasty expressions, and led to mistaken conclusions.—Mr. Clay has survived them all and his exalted character cannot suffer from erroneous opinions formed or utted ten years ago. No political capital can be made out of my letter; it furnishes no real foundation for opposition to Mr. Clay; there is nothing tangible in it. As regards myself, it may be considered as a proof of my intense and over anxiety, and deep felt interest for the preservation of a measure which I considered of vital importance to the country, and which I had strenuously advocated. There is nothing in the letter nor in Mr. Clay's course since it was written, which makes it in the least possible degree inconsistent for me to give to him the most zealous and cordial support; on the contrary, he is justly entitled to it all, and not only from me, but from every good citizen, who puts a proper value upon the services of so distinguished a patriot, who has devoted the greatest part of a long life to promote the best interests of our common country.

HARMER DENNY.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Harrison and Markle.

MR. WHITE:—Being at Washington City, in March 1841, I was accosted in Pennsylvania Avenue, by my old friend, Major James Moorehead, of Westmoreland county, then at the seat of Government on business connected with his Road contracts.—He was going with some friend, whose name I do not now remember, to pay his respects to General Harrison, and persuaded me to accompany them to the White House.

We were promptly shown into the President's reception room, and in a few minutes were joined by the venerable and good Harrison, who readily recognised Maj. Morehead, from meeting him a few weeks before at Pittsburgh, and, (what I thought quite remarkable) also recognised me, from having spent but a few minutes together at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in the previous October. We all knew how much the President was necessarily occupied at the beginning of his administration, and remained with him but a few minutes, exceedingly pleased with the ease and republican simplicity of his manners and conversation during the interview—but especially impressed with the manner of his allusion to *Gen Markle*, our present candidate for Governor. As soon as the usual civilities of our reception were passed, the President remembering that *Gen. Markle* was a neighbor of Maj Morehead's enquired in the most friendly and solicitous manner after his health—and when we were about withdrawing, charged Maj. Moorehead to renew to Gen *Markle* the invitation he had given him at Pittsburgh, to visit him at Washington; and, said the good old soldier, "*Tell* MARKLE *when he comes to Washington to come and* ENCAMP *at the White House. We have slept together under the same blanket, in the Northwestern Swamps, and* HE IS AS WORTHY OF THE PALACE AS I AM." I thought the compliment so rich and beautiful and so characteristic, that I could not forget it. Maj Moorehead, if he sees this notice, will doubtless corroborate my account of the incident, and the people of Pennsylvania will esteem Gen. Markle none the less for the love and veneration with which he was regarded by the good and lamented Harrison; than whom no one knew him better.

K.

Indiana County—Locofoco Falsehoods.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

INDIANA, July 30th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—An idle curiosity to know the latest falsehoods and most incredible absurdities with which the Locofoco press abound, may have induced you to look into a filthy little sheet, published in your city called the "Loco-Foco," in a late number of which the editor gives a most plausible account of the progress of Locofocoism, as made manifest to him during a short visit to Indiana County in search of subscribers.

After stating that "Democratic Associations" have been formed in almost every township—that the farmers leave the toils of the harvest-field to attend these meetings, (all of which is entirely new to people of this region,) he closes his narration with the following astounding paragraph:

"Although Indiana county has always been decidedly Whig, or rather Antimasonic, she will give Polk and Dallas a handsome majority this fall."

Now the Whig people of this county are anxious to know from what source this traveling oracle of Locofocoism received this information. He certainly could not have formed such an opinion of the political character of Indiana county from a sojourn of a few hours in one of the principal towns, nor could he have been told this quixotism by the *prominent Democrats* of this Borough, who, although much given to circulate such stories, or rather falsehoods, invented by themselves, as will give the color of success to their hopeless cause, are as far from believing that Indiana county will give Polk and Dallas a handsome majority, as non st men are from believing that this *ignoramus* who controls the columns of the "Loco Foco" is possessed, judging by the above specimen, of one *scanctilla* of truth or honesty. If the editor of the "Loco Foco" makes these statements upon the authority of kindred spirits in this county, but more particularly in this borough, he will find that he has been grossly deceived, and indeed the fact of his having been duped by a few small beer politicians in this place will afford him some grounds for making an humble apology to the Whigs for this extravagant, and I may truly say, libellous publication.

Does not every one who professes to have the least degree of political information, or intelligence, know that Indiana county is one of the firmest and most invincible Whig counties in the State, and that her many triumphant battles against Federal Locofocoism, has justly entitled her to the appellation of the Jericho of the West, which name she will nobly sustain at the coming contest, by giving one thousand majority for Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle. Depend upon it, sir, Indiana county will do her duty, organized and informed as the Whigs are throughout the county, on those great and vital principles which agitate the community, the beneficial influence of which is now known and experienced by all, they will go to the polls to a man, and proclaim by their votes, in tones of thunder, that this Locofoco editor is a Libellor.

Yours respectfully,
A TRUE WHIG

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, just before the steamer John Ault left port, two rogues named Bush and Graham, entered a state room of a passenger, J. W. Conrow, and broke open and robbed his trunk of eight hundred dollars. The money he had received in payment for land which he had sold. On Sunday as the National was about leaving for Cincinnati, Captain McDonough arrested Bush on board of her, and found in his possession something over $500 of the money. Bush had Graham's trunk on board. He confessed the robbery, and stated that Graham had left on Saturday night in a skiff, and that they were to meet at some point below this; Graham was to hail the boat as she passed down. Upon this information, Capt McDonough started on Tuesday, on a boat, with Bush in custody, to try and arrest Graham by the plan which they had pitched upon to get off together. Graham is a noted thief—He was very recently arrested charged with burglary, but was released under a writ of habeas corpus. *St. Louis New Era 25th.*

Captain McDonough has returned from his thief hunt, down the river. He took Watson with him, and by his aid succeeded in capturing his three accomplices, named Jim Bush, Wm. Graham, and John Butler. They, when arrested, threw about $300 into the river, $590 or $600 of the money has been recovered. One of the rogues was taken at St Mary's Landing and two others fifteen miles below that point. Watson, the informer, is said to have been released.—*St. Louis Era 26th.*

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 7, 1844.

☞ MR. BURKE'S most unjustifiable assault upon the Whig party, and his indirect appeal to the Catholics, on Saturday evening last, has aroused the indignation of the whole community. Scarcely any thing else is talked of in the streets. It surprised and astonished most folks, although others were prepared for a demonstration of the kind, by carefully watching the movements of that party for sometime back. It is evident to all, that there could be no object for making such improper remarks, but to work upon the feelings of the Catholic part of the community, and lead them to attribute the burning of the churches in Philadelphia to the Whigs and Whig party. That the appeal had its designed effect, was evident from the furious cheering, the almost ferocious yell which rent the air. At that moment was it first seen in Pittsburgh that religious prejudices and fanaticism was made to enter into a political, controversy.—At that moment did many well-meaning Catholics, ignorant of the true state of the case, but trusting in the assertions and indirect allusions of the speaker, resolved to strive to promote the election of Polk and Dallas, in order to protect their churches and religion, and to avenge themselves on the Whigs.

Does Mr. Burke believe that the Whig party had any hand in burning the churches in Philadelphia—or in the riots and murders which took place in that city? If he does let him come out and say so. Let us have no more insinuations and indirect allusions. Such a course is dishonorable. It is unworthy of a speaker and a party. In place of being cheered, the speaker should have been hissed off the stand by an outraged community.

☞ The Locofocos have finally agreed to accept the challenge offered by the Whigs for a public discussion. We are glad of this, but we hope our friends will keep them to the strict letter of the challenge, *a discussion of principles*. Judging from the meeting on Saturday evening, and from Locofoco papers, *principles* are the last things thought of. They have turned the whole contest into a violent personal assault upon Mr. Clay, of the foulest character, and from their calling in the aid of the Liberty men in the discussion, we doubt not they intend to make the discussion one of personal abuse.—This should not be permitted. Let the *subjects* of discussion be agreed on, for instance, the "Tariff," "Distribution of the Public Lands," "the Currency," "the Annexation of Texas," &c. &c. This is the only kind of discussion worthy of the name, and the only kind the Whigs should agree to. If they wish to turn the matter into personal assaults upon Mr. Clay, as we very much suspect, it should not be agreed to.

LOCOFOCO VERACITY.—The Post, of yesterday, published from the Lancaster Intelligencer, an article headed "steamboat voting," in which the editor says a friend of this has travelled considerably on the Western waters since the Democratic nominations, and undertook the task of keeping a record of the votes taken on the respective boats." The editor further says the route of his friend *"lay from New Orleans to Pittsburgh"—"the names of the boats on which he travelled will be found affixed to every vote!"* Now, how many boats does the reader suppose this Locofoco travelled in, according to this voracious account. Why, no less than the extraordinary number of FIFTY-NINE! *Fifty-nine* boats in a journey from New Orleans to Pittsburgh!! But that is not all. Many of the boats named, we are informed, have never left this port since the Democratic nominations;"—others do not travel the route from here to New Orleans; and others have been sunk, or gone out of business some years ago. No wonder a Locofoco majority could be trumped up in this way. It was just as easy in *inventing* imginary steamboat votes, to make a majority for Polk as not. What shall we think of the veracity of the Post, which unblushingly publishes such a lying statement!

☞ "Keep behind me," said Gen Jackson to Mr. Van Buren upon the Race Course at Washington. We suppose that he has given the same well-meant advice to Mr. Polk. The Murfreesborough (Tennessee) Telegraph gives the following as a specimen of the manner in which the locofoco nominations are presented by the party in that neighborhood—*Prentice:*

FOR PRESIDENT.
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S
Friend, James K. Polk of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEORGE M. DALLAS.
Of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS JACKSON, a distinguished citizen of Boston, a strong "Liberty" man, President of an Anti-Slavery Society, &c., is out in a letter in the "Boston Courier," addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts. He returns to the latter his commission of justice of the Peace, which he has held for many years, and assigns his reasons at length for taking this step. He says that in entering on the duties of the office, he complied with the requirements of law, by taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States. He regrets that he ever took the oath, because the Consitution contains provisions calculated and intended to foster, cherish, uphold and perpetuate slavery—and having inconsiderately taken it, he can no longer suffer it to lie upon his soul. He therefore takes back the oath—and asks the Executive to take back the commission, which was the occasion of his taking it.

The Rally at Tippecanoe Hall.

In answer to a short call the Hall of the Clay Club was jammed at an early hour to hear Charles F. Pitts, Esq., of Baltimore. It was soon found that the Hall would not contain the multitude who thronged in to hear, and accordingly an adjournment was made to the spacious warehouse of J. McFadden, where Mr. Pitts, in a most eloquent address, enchained the audience for a long time. The audience were delighted with the ease and perspicuity with which he dwelt upon the prominent topics which now occupy the public mind. He was often and enthusiastically cheered, and the meeting wound up with great eclat. The hope is indulged that Mr. P. will be present on the 10th of September. The meeting was very large. The spirit of '40 is fairly up.

MR. CLAY has been compelled, we are sorry to see, to come into the field to answer some of the legion of falsehoods put in circulation against him. Some of the party have recently boldly asserted that Mr. Clay was instructed by the Kentucky Legislature to vote against the Bunkrupt Law, and that he disobeyed those instructions. In Tennessee the Locofoco Electors have for some time kept this *lie* afloat by repeating it in their stump speeches. A few days since Rev. W. G. Brownlow, editor of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, wrote to Mr. Clay on the subject, and he received a letter in reply, from which he published the following extract:

ASHLAND, 15th July, 1844

Mr. Dear Sir:—I have just received your favor, and it does not surprise me to learn that our opponents are seeking to make the impression that I was instructed to go against the Bankrupt Law. Our Legislature gave no instructions to me on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Resolutions of instruction were pending before the Legislature, but they were lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. You may boldly assert this, and proof, if necessary, can be furnished from Frankfort.

Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr. Burke's Speech.

MR. EDITOR:—We have heard with concern the remarks imputed to Mr. Burke, at the meeting of the Democratic Locofocos at Broadhurst's on Saturday last. We have ascertained from a source that can be relied upon; from a careful and accurate observer, *who is not a Whig* that after congratulating his party on the large assemblage, he thanked Heaven, that such meetings were not followed by violence and bloodshed; that when meetings of Democrats were held, however large the crowd, they were not followed by assaults on men's persons, or attacks upon the property of private individuals, *or the conflagrations of the Churches of the Living God.* The converse of this proposition is, that other political assemblages—Whig assemblages—are followed by this burning of Churches. This is most incendiary language, and considering the materials of which his audience were composed, highly dangerous to the public tranquility. The day may come, when Mr. Burke will regret this outrage on the feelings of the community. He can't dodge the responsibility; and he shan't dodge it.

We are fully satisfied, that Mr. Burke spoke without the authority of the Catholic gentlemen who belong to the Whig party. They, we feel satisfied, would be the last to insult their fellow-citizens and stir up strife.

The Whigs have endeavored to keep aloof from this unhappy dispute; they are men of peace, who respect the laws and hold sacred the persons and property of their fellow-citizens; and it is an infamous slander to mix them with the outrages lately committed.

Efforts have been made by the Post, over and over, and by Col. Tom Hamilton, and the like, to impute these charges to the Whigs as a party, and to endeavor to induce ignorant and confiding men to suppose that the Whigs are desirous to abridge the privileges of our naturalized citizens and to identify them with the conflagration of the Catholic Churches; a slander without the slightest foundation. We could overlook the Post and Col. Hamilton and B. B. Taylor indulging in these insinuations, so destitute of foundation; as use had rendered such things from that quarter indifferent.

But when we see a gentleman so polite as Mr Burke so regardful of the decencies of Social intercourse, using his endeavors to enlist religious prejudices, and excite the blood of ignorant Catholics against their unoffending fellow citizens, one is led to believe that the intention of carrying that religious persuasion as a political party against the Democratic Whigs is deeper and better founded than we had supposed. The Lord defend our country when that day shall arrive. The seperation of religion and politics, of church and state, was the ardent wish of the sages of our revolution and the patriotic framers of our Constitution. It is left at this day for a young foreigner to broach this dangerous principle in a time of high excitement. We understand that Mr. Benton Kerr, who has not been as long from Ireland as Mr. Burke, was not so indecent, and confined himself to the political questions befor the public.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Political Debate at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, July 6th, 1844.

To the Polk and Dallas Club of Manchester:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a resolution of the Clay and Markle Club of Manchester. We challenge you to a discussion of the leading political measures of the two parties, at such time and place as you may name.

JOHN McDOWELL,
JOHN BOSQUIT,
LEVI BURCHFIELD, } Committee.

July 18th, 1844.

At a meeting of the Polk and Dallas Club of Manchester the above challenge was accepted. The meeting to take place at Kennedy's Grove, (near Manchester,) on Saturday, 17th August, 1844, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

H. BLANCHARD,
VALENTINE SHORTS,
SYLVANUS PERKINS, } Committee.

We, the above Committees, further agree on the following arrangements:

The speakers to consist of three of each party, namely, Walter Forward, Cornelius Darragh, and Thomas Williams, Esqrs., of the Whig party. Wilson M'Candless, Andrew Burke, and Alex. Brackenridge, Esqrs., of the Democratic party. Discussion to be opened by the Whig party. Each speaker to be limited to one hour—to speak alternately until each has spoken the time allotted.

The Committee agree on the following officers to preside:—

George Cochran, Esq., President; John Downing, James Riddle, Esq., Capt. John Woods and Valentine Shorts, Vice Presidents; George P. Stephenson and Archibald Speer, Secretaries.

Parliamentary rules of deliberative assemblies to be observed at this discussion.

All parties are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
JOHN BOSQUIT,
LEVI BURCHFIELD,
H. BLANCHARD,
VALENTINE SHORTS,
SYLVANUS PERKINS.

August 6, 1844. Committees.

VERY IMPORTANT DECISION.—The New York Express of last Saturday, thus refers to a very important decision lately made in that State:

"The decision of the Supreme Court, which we have published, that the Marine Court of this city is not one of Record, is of the greatest consequence to a very large number of naturalized citizens, or citizens who have hitherto supposed they were naturalized. Persons who have been long residents in the city of New York will not fail to recollect that the large mass of foreigners who have gone thro' the process of law for the purpose of acquiring the rights of citizens, have attained their rights through the Marine Court. It now appears that all that has been done in this respect has been illegal. *The decision disfranchises a great part of the foreign voters in this city and State*, and will have a tremendous effect in the coming elections; to say nothing of the invalidation of titles of Real Estate.

The Judges who have made this important decision in the two highest Courts are not Whig Judges; but all of them, we believe, of Locofoco politics. It has been recently decided at New Orleans that the naturalization papers avail nothing when procured without authority of law and the proper courts of law. If this decision is to prevail here, the effect will be to undo what has been illegally done for more than 30 years past.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The "Post" and "Spirit of Liberty."

MR. EDITOR:—It is very annoying to me, to have my name unceremoniously dragged before the public, as it has been of late, by a portion of the newspaper press in this city.—Though strenuous efforts have been made to fasten upon me the charge of ambition, I should greatly prefer remaining in comparative retirement or even obscurity to the end of my natural life, than to be involuntarily thrust upon the notice of the community I therefore pledge myself, that whatever abuse or persecution may hereafter be attempted to be heaped upon me, I shall avoid, if possible, trespassing on the time or attention of my fellow citizens, even in self-defence. Having given this assurance, I proceed to notice as briefly as possible, the course of conduct recently pursued, in reference to myself, by the "Morning Post" and the "Spirit of Liberty"—papers it might reasonably be supposed, as wide apart as the poles, on the all-absorbing subject of politics.

The respective editors of the Post and Spirit of Liberty, though doubtless "wise in their own conceit," have yet much to learn. Were they but partially acquainted with human nature, they would know, that men possessing any redeeming quality or moral excellence, rise in public estimation, just in proportion to the efforts made to depress or crush them. The unprovoked and unmitigated indignation of the Post and Spirit of Liberty against myself, has, I have reason to know, greatly increased the number of my friends

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 8, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
[CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

Mr. Clay on the Tariff.

ASHLAND, 29th June, 1844

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I HAVE EVERY WHERE MAINTAINED THAT IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, DISCRIMINATIONS OUGHT TO BE MADE FOR PROTECTION; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, AND THAT I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr Frederick J. Cope."

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Letter to the people of Tennessee, June 1843

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue,* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of* 1828 *and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of* 1828 *to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act,) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed.* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

Mr. Polk On Wool.

"THE WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS OPINION I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR. * * *

"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."—Congressional Debate, vol. 9, page 1191.

And for Annexation.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN DECLARING, THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Jas. K. Polk, to the citizens of Cincinnati, Apr. 28, 1844

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a Protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY September 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock,	John Morrison,
C. B. M. Smith,	E. W. Stephens,
James Dunlop,	George S. Hays,
Robert Mackey,	Eph. Jones,
A. H. Miller,	M. Beltzhoover,
Wm. Eichbaum,	J. H. Davis,
Joshua Hanna,	Ch. L. Magee,
John Small,	COMMITTEE.

Political Discussion at Elizabeth.

☞The friends of Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg, and the Annexation of Texas, are respectfully invited to meet the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, the Tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, at Elizabeth, on TUESDAY, 20th inst; to discuss these questions of national policy.

JOHN RANKIN,	W. R. VAN KIRK,
WM. DRAVO,	G. H. TOWER,
DANIEL M'CURDY,	JOEL WALL,
C. F. DIEHL,	JAMES M'KAIN.

Whig and Tariff Rally.

A meeting of the citizens of the Southern part of Allegheny County, willy be held in Noblestown, Fayette township, on THURSDAY, August 22d, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle —The Tariff—Distribution, and opponents of Texas-Annexation are invited to attend. ☞Cornelius Darragh, George Darsie, T. G. Bigham and others will be present to address the meeting. WILLIAM ROGERS,
BENJ. A. MCVAY.
aug 7 EBENEZER BOYLE.

Robinson township Clay Club.

☞The Robinson township Clay Club will meet at the house of Joseph Edmundson, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY the 17th instant, to make arrangements for attending the Mass meeting at Pittsburgh on the 10th of September.

☞A meeting of the Antimasons and Whigs of Wilkins township will be held on Saturday, the 10th of August, 1844, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Geo. Curry Several gentlemen from Pittsburgh will be present and address the meeting. MANY ANTIMASONS.

Mass Meeting Postponed.

☞The Whig Mass meeting and procession, advertised to be held in Allegheny city, on Thursday, 8th instant, will be postponed until SATURDAY EVENING, 10th inst. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

THOS. H. STEWART,
JOHN MORRISON,
W. A. IRVINE,
W. B. ERSKINE,
August 6. J. M. DUNCAN.

THE MASS MEETING.

We earnestly invite all our friends in the conntry, who possibly can do so, to attend the Mass Meeting and Procession on Saturday (to-morrow) evening. Come one and all It will be a glorious time, it will do you good to be there. Remember everything depends on our earnestness and zeal, in the great cause in which we are engaged It is for our country we labor, and no sacrifice should deter us from doing our duty. Shall we see you there ready to give your countenance and aid, and swell the triumph? We anticipate your answer—"Yes."

The hypocrisy of those who got up that transparency about Cilley is so stark and glaring, no comment is needed to expose it, nor any refutation of the base slander which gave rise to it. Such misrepresentations sooner or later recoil on the heads of those who indulge in them. The provocation to retaliate is great; but there is nothing we should regret more than to see such a use made of the atrocious murder of Dickenson by Gen. Jackson, or of his rencontres with Benton. We hope no Whig will even think for a moment of such a thing. The Whig party has not been disgraced by such violation of the moral sense of the community: it has proudly disdained recourse to all such degrading tricks: let not its pure triumphs be soiled by them.—All such detestible expedients to bias the public mind do infinite mischief to the party which countenances them. Our opponents are alone in their shameful glory: let them revel in it.

☞The enthusiasm of the Whigs is growing stronger every day. To say nothing of cities and counties abroad, Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co are rousing up in a most encouraging manner. The spirit pervading the city has reached the most remote corners of the county and everywhere preperations are going forward to hold meetings, conventions and processions. It would be about as easy a matter to extinguish Vesuvius or Etna with one of our Fire Engines as to smother the glowing patriotism which burns in the bosoms of the people. The signs of the times are most auspicious for our cause.

MORE LIBERTY MEN BOLTING.—We heard two gentlemen, who heretofore have acted with the Liberty party, declare yesterday their intention of bolting from it.

"Equal Protection to All."

The Locos have put out a sign bearing the inscription, "*Equal Protection to all.*" Let us examine this equivocal phrase. "Equal protection to all," says the aforesaid sign. What a lie! J. K. Polk says "wool should be duty free." Farmers, this is the equal protection the Locos would give you—they would admit the wools of all other nations free of any and all duty, and then with the most impudent coolness tell you that is *equal* protection.

"Equal Protection." O yes, they would admit foreign iron to come in on such terms as would shut up every furnace and forge in the country. Why, previous to the enactment of the present Tariff, we are told by a manufacturer, who was and is yet a Loco, that if the price of English iron in the eastern markets would decline a little lower, he could bring it on and work it up at a profit in the face of the iron manufactured here This is the protection Locofocoism would mete out to the workies employed in our great iron establishments. It would repeal the present Tariff, or cut it down to suit the views of these haters of Protection, and what would be the consequence? New Orleans would be the port at which thousands of tons would be introduced into the West, ruining our Market for Pittsburgh iron. Don't forget that this is Locofoco *equal* protection. It means we will place you on an equality with Foreigners: if you can stand up against such tremendous competition very well; if not, why no matter—we extend "equal protection to all!"

"Equal protection"—soothing, philanthropic doctrine! The factory girls are doing well: they are paid in cash, and no doubt the saving's fund of many would show a pretty item on the credit side; but have they forgot how long it is since their employers were obliged to pay them reduced wages in trade, or stop their mills? No, in troth; the remembrance of those days will not soon pass away. Well suppose the protection we have was diminished to suit Loco theories, how long would it be before the same state of things would be brought about again?

The foreigner can transport the raw material 3,000 miles, convert it into yarns and fabrics of various descriptions, transport them back again paying all the expenses of freight and insurance both ways, enter them and pay the present duties, and actually compete with us in our own markets! Now how can all this be effected? Who pays freight, insurance, duties, and the importer who offers these foreign fabrics in our markets? Why the miserable operatives who are compelled in England to work for a mere pittance; scarce enough to keep body and soul together—the difference is paid out of their rightful wages. And this is just what Locofoco "equal protection" would do for the girls, and operatives in our cotton mills. It would admit foreign manufactures on such terms, they would drive our own out of our markets, or, if our manufacturers would maintain their ground, they must reduce the cost of production, in other words the the *wages of their hands,* to such an extent as would enable them to compete with the half starved operatives of England!

The Locos on that sign in Fetterman's Row say "no British dictation." Whew! Look here:—

THE BRITISH PARTY — The Liverpool Times a rank tory journal says:

"It has been generally believed in England that had Mr Van Buren been nominated he would have succeeded at the polls; and that gentlemen having more enlarged and liberal notions *on the subject of Free Trade* than Mr. Clay, was regarded with a *friendly eye* by parties here who care nothing about the results of the contest politically considered."

The sympathies of the anti-Tariff Locofoco party, on this side of the Atlantic coincide most marvelously with those of the Tory party of England.

From the National Intelligencer.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

NORTH CAROLINA.—Our accounts from this honest and truly Republican State are most satisfactory. She has nobly redeemed the pledge that was made for her to the Whigs of the Union, and the result of her election has dissipated every doubt, if any existed, of her fidelity to Whig principles. The annexed letter from a friend tells the story of our triump:

RALEIGH, Aug. 3, 1844.

Gents:—I hasten to give you all the returns the returns that have reached this city of the result of our election. * * * I will premise that the Loco majority in the Legislature of 1842 and 1843 was 24. Of course, if no further reverses are met with, changes sufficient have been effected already to annihilate that majority and place the Whigs on rising ground. I could anticipate, perhaps, the changes that will most probably take place, but I know you prefer ascertained results to possible contingencies, and I will, therefore, only communicate what is certain:

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Whig gain.	W. loss.
Wake	0	4	0	0
Orange	5	0	4	0
Chatham	4	0	1	0
Granville	1	3	0	0
Johnston	2	1	2	0
Northampton	3	0	2	0
Halifax	3	0	0	0
Brunswick	1	0	1	0
Greene	1	0	0	0
Wayne	0	3	0	0
Franklin	0	3	0	1
Beaufort	3	0	1	0
Lenoir	0	2	0	0
Warren	0	3	0	0
Bertie	3	0	3	0
Cumberland	0	3	0	0
	26	22	14	1

There are in the State 74 counties, and you may judge from what we have achieved what we will do.

For Governor, Graham (Whig) will certainly be elected by from four to seven thousand votes. And this to, in spite of the Texas Fever, the Tariff humbug, and the unprecedented efforts of Federal and State officers.

THEY CAN'T SWALLOW HIM!—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus recently published a letter which was some time since addressed by eleven of the most distinguished citizens in Knoxville, to James K. Polk, tendering him a public dinner. The Post says:

Two of the signers of this letter are dead.—We have the extreme gratification of announcing, that the remaining NINE are all opposed to Jas. K Polk for the Presidency, and in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen!

THE THIRD OR LIBERTY PARTY CANDIDATE.—Many Leading abolitionists, in different parts of the country, are warmly opposed to the Liberty party and their candidates. Edmund Quincy, of Boston, son of the President of Harvard University, and the brother of Josiah Quincy of the Massachusetts Senate, thus writes in the last number of the "Standard," —a paper devoted to the Anti-Slavery cause.

THE THIRD PARTY.—It was my intention, in my article on the nominations for the Presidency, to have made some observations on the claims of the candidates of the Third party. But space forbade; and moreover it is ended too absurd, in speaking of political parties, which have no dignity or strength, even in their own eyes, except in numbers, to couple the name of the Third Party with those of the other two—unless, indeed, it were for the purpose of throwing contempt upon them, as Swift ridiculed the Whigs and Tory parties of his day, in the Big-endian and Little-endian factions of Lilliput. Mr. Birney measuring his physical strength—for a party is but the embodiment of physical strength—with Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, is too, much like Gulliver running a muck at a couple of Brobdingnagians to be treated seriously. With Mr. Tyler, perhaps, the contrast would not be so preposterous

At a suitable time, however, before the election, I shall set forth the claims of Mr. Birney to the support of the Abolitionists and of the people. All I have to say on the subject, at present, is, that of the opinions of the most intelligent and best informed Abolitionists, Mr. Birney is the most objectionable Candidate of the four.

We find the following in the Watchman of the South of last week.

PROPOSAL.—Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Baltimore, Rev. N. L. Rice of Cincinnati, and Wm. S Plumer of Virginia, will met at any convenient time and place Bishop Whelan and any two others whom he may select, or we will meet any three Roman bishops, archbishops, cardinals, priests or deacons, and discuss with them this question, "Is the Romish Church the Church of Christ?" The Bishop and his friends may affirm and we will deny. Or we will affirm that "the Romish Church is not the Church of Christ." and they may deny. Or two of us will meet any two of them; or one of us will meet any one of them on the terms stated above. The ordinary and equal rule of such debate to be adopted hereafter.—The above is a standing proposal."

Communicated for the Gazette & Advertiser.

LEWISTOWN, Mifflin co., Pa., August 2, 1844.

DEAR F.—You will no doubt be pleased to learn the prospects of our gallant Chief, in this hitherto benighted and Locofoco-ridden district of country. Well sir, I have very lately been up north-west as far as Franklin, in Venango county, and can assure you, that if the changes are in proportion in other sections, this state will go for Clay by 20,000 maj. The people are beginning to open their eyes, and will not be deceived as to their true interests, and we are indebted, in some measure, to the Locos for their enlightenment. Mr. *Arnold* Plummer, the same *Arnold* who made a speech in your city to the South Ward Democracy, has been using his *influence* with decided effect in the iron region of this part of the State.—Mr. P., says that as a manufacturer of iron, he is in favor of a *protective* tariff. As a member of Congress he voted for it. But he has always believed that a Tariff was injurious to the farming interest, and that the farmers of his section of country would have been better off, if there never had been a ton of iron smelted in that county. How do you think he proves it? Why, he says, *"that this iron manufacture has always given such high wages to the laborer, and kept labor so high that the farmer could not afford to pay for it, and consequently their lands were uncultivated."* I give his own words. This is Locofoco love for the poor man with a vengeance. Out upon the demagogues! But to return to Mr. Clay's prospects.

In Venango their majority of 620, will be reduced considerably. The gallant young Whigs of Venango, have taken the stump, the effects are already, seen. In Clarion the majority of 718 for Van in 1840, will be "used up." The Whigs will give them an even race. A smart reduction will be made in Jefferson—say 100. In Clearfield about the same. Next comes old Centre—with her iron hills, and fertile vallies. She has long been the Northern Gibralter of Locofocoism. Now she is redeemed. This county is the home of Gen. Irvin, as good a Whig as lives. This noble, manly, open and zealous support of the old Warrior Markle, is above all praise. Gen. I., has been "stumping" in his district, and the way he pokes Antitariff Poke, and parson Muhlenberg, "beats all creation," Centre Co., give Van 795 maj. Now the Locos claim but 300, and the Whigs claim about the same—This co., (Mifflin) will give Clay a small majority. So will Lancaster.

But mark old Huntington. She will send booming over the Alleghenies not less than 2000 and it may reach 2,500. Her iron men are awake in Huntington—the result will be glorious

The prospects of Gen. Markle, are flattering in this region and we learn glorious news from *"Alt Berks,"* to cheer us on. Men are daily deserting the Parson, and going for the soldier. Every day shows changes. Recently the sheriff, a late sheriff of this county, denounced the parson, and came out for Markle. I do not like to tell the reason, as it would horrify Amos Kendall, and all that class of Locofoco demagogues, who make religion a cloak for their rascality, politically and pecuniary. This state has many such, you will find them proclaiming Mr. Clay a duelist, and rolling up the white of their eyes in holy horror at his moral character. Now, you know I am a pretty close observer of men, and I tell you now, I have never seen a man denounce Henry Clay as a duelist, but he was deficient himself in moral and physical courage. In a word, he was a coward. And I have never seen a man reviling Henry Clay's moral character, but that man needed his hypocritical courage and sanctimonious cant to keep his own rotten character within 40 per cent of par.

But what of the Sheriff and Parson, you will say. Well, I will tell you. It seems that his reverence and the Sheriff were engaged in a game of brag. Don't faint. Yes, sir. They were playing brag. O horror! And Henry A. wished to "bluff" the Sheriff, but he "called" him. So the parson had no resource but to loose his money, or "call" his hand money. He resorted to the latter, and the Sheriff detected him, and swore he wouldn't stand it.—So the feud commenced, and has been widening ever since. The honest brag players in Alt Berks siding with the Sheriff, the other portion with the parson

Yours, truly and faithfully.

The Mutiny of the Saladin---Execution of the Pirates.

Our readers will probably recollect the account we published, some weeks since, of a mutiny on board the barque Saladin, Capt M'Kenzie, and the arrest of the mutineers in Nova Scotia. The Saladin was bound from South America to the United States, and had on board a large amount of specie. Beside the crew, a Capt. Fielding and his son, a boy, were taken on board as passengers. On the way Capt. Fielding instigated a part of the crew to murder the captain, mate, and the rest of their comrades, for the sake of the money on board. This diabolical design was carried into execution. Four of the crew, in conjunction with Capt. Fielding, were the chief agents. All were murdered except the cook and steward. After a few days, the four sailors became suspicious of Fielding, and threw him and his son overboard. These four men, together with the cook and steward, were arrested on the arrival of the vessel in Nova Scotia, and were lately tried at Halifax. The cook and steward were acquitted, the rest sentenced to die. The following is the finale of the tragerly:

From the Halifax Times of July 30.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.—The four criminals under sentence of death—Johnson, alias Trevaskiss Charles Anderson, the Swede, George Jones and John Hazleton—were executed this morning, in view of that sea whose waters they had polluted with blood, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The prisoners were brought to the place of execution from the penitentiary, in the following order:—A detachment of grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, headed the cavalcade; the Sheriff came next, and the prison coaches, with the criminals, attended by their religious advisers, and escorted by soldiers, closed the procession; a guard of soldiers were drawn up around the gallows.

Their demeanor was firm and resolved; they walked up the steps to the gallows where their earthly existence was so soon to terminate, without the slightest assistance and were immediately engaged with their reverend attendants in religious exercises. Hazleton and Jones, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, were accompanied by the Rev Fathers O Brien, Conolly, and Quinan. The Rev. W. Cogswell, of the Episcopal Church, attended Charles Anderson and Johnson alias Trevaskiss. Far as we could judge they all eppeared sincerely penitent. After a little while Jones, who seemed to be the least affected by his awful situation, or who bore it with a more elastic fortitude, shook hands with his companions in guilt and kissed them on the cheek—he then resigned himself to the executioner, by whom, under the direction of the sheriff, the adjustment of the cords, the caps and other fatal preparations were made.

He then came forward and addressed the audience in a few words; he said he was a native of Ireland, and advised all his countrymen to take warning from his fate. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and that he was sorry from his heart for the transactions in which he had been a participator. After a pause he said that he was from Clare in Ireland The cap was then drawn over their features, the signal given and the world closed upon them for ever.

Thus closes the mournful tragedy connected with the history of the Saladin, which will long be remembered as an instance of the visible interposition of that being who has said—"Thou shalt do no murder,"—and again, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Out of the 14 persons who embarked in that vessel from Valparaiso, on the 8th of February last, only two now remain alive.

The following remarks were made by Johnson, just before his sentence.

My Lords—When I was arraigned on Saturday, and called upon to say guilty or not guilty, of the dreadful charge then made against me, I said, not guilty; but since then, and after thinking more seriously on the reply I then made, and in justice to my own feeling, and in reconciliation of my awakened and guilty conscience, do I now unhesitatingly admit my guilt. I therefore, my Lords, place my life in your hands, being perfectly satisfied, and assured, that any favorable circumstances I may bring to your notice, will be received in mitigation of my punishment, if such clemency I can expect or mercy I ought to receive—My Lords, I beg the indulgence and kind consideration of the Court to be allowed a few moments longer, and with their permission, to detail a few occurrences that may make me appear less guilty than from the perusal of my confession made some weeks since, I may seem to be. I am 22 years of age. I was born in London; and when a child went to Liverpool with my parents, (who are still alive, and who still reside there, as I know from a letter I received from my sister, the last packet, and a melancholy satisfaction it is to me,) where I lived ten years, and received the little educat on that I have at a free school. At the age of 12 years I went to sea, on board a ship bound for the United States, and ever since have been following a sea-faring life; and could, if it would not be taking up too much of your lordships' time, give a detail for every day since—The last ship I was in before the Saladin, was the Constellation, an American man of war, which put into Valparaiso, and left her and shipped on board the ill fated Saladin; and I must say, although I have been ten years at sea, (but I do not wish you, my lords to suppose that in doing so, I could desire or expect in the least degree to modify my guilt,) that the unfortunate captain Mackenzie was the most severe and dissatisfied master I ever sailed under.

But with all his severity and harshness, I could have been contented on board, and have cheerfully done my duty, looking forward with the hope of once more reaching my native shore, and once more seeing my father and mother, whom I quit 10 years ago an innocent boy, had it not been for the plausible reasoning and persuasiveness of that fiend in human shape, Capt Fielding, who, in a thoughtless and unlucky moment, induced me to become a pirate, and the murderer of my own comrades Your Lordships will perceive by my confession, the part I took in the horrid transaction; but guilty as I am, and prepared to receive the punishment I deserve, I have the great satisfaction of knowing I saved the lives of Carr and Galloway; they were to be get rid of, for Capt. Fielding told me he would poison them when he got near land. I told them, and said I would keep a good look out for them; and I did so.

On Sunday night, after coming off duty, I was told when I went below to see where we were to sleep, that Galloway and Carr were to sleep in the forecastle—all the others in Capt, McKenzie's cabin. I said "If others sleep here, why are not Galloway and Carr to do so likewise? I was told to ask Capt. Fielding. I did so, and he replied, "We can't trust them." I then sated, "If you are afraid, I am not, and if they sleep in the forecastle, so will I. I likewise tried to save the life of Captain Fielding's boy; asking them, when they were about throwing him over board, to save his life as he was very young, and could do no harm I likewise wished to save the life of Fielding himself, and said at the time, I would have nothing to do with throwing him overboard, as I will spill no more blood; as to the truth of what I have stated, I am quite sure that my unfortunate comrades, some of whom heard me, will be willing to prove my statement. In conclusion I beg, with permission of the Court, thus publicly to state how grateful I feel for the humane and kind treatment I have received since I have been in custody, and the consolation and comfort I have experienced from the many visits made me by the reverend gentlemen who were so unremitting in their attendance on me in my distress.

The Liverpool Albion, received this morning, says that Capt. Fielding, the chief instigator of the horrid crimes perpetrated in the Saladin, was well known in Liverpool. He was twice married. The youth who shared his fate was a son by his first wife. With the second he did not live very happily, and, before going on his last voyage, he arranged with the parish to pay her 8s a week. Immediately after making that arrangement, he proposed to marry a barmaid at one of the most respectable hotels, but her friends discovered that he was a married man. Capt. M'Kenzie, his victim, was a native of Nairn, in Scotland, and was most respectably connected.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

RETURN OF A PARTY FROM CALIFORNIA—NEWS FROM LIEUTENANT FREMONT—INDIAN MURDER—PROBABLE WAR.

KANSAS, Mo., July 26, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—A part of the California company has just arrived. They left Lower California on the 24th of May last, when all was peace and quietness there. They fell in company on their way in, with Lieut Fremont and company, and countinued with them until they reached the Republican Fort of the Kansas river, where they left them twelve days since, and they suppose Lieut. F. will reach this place in three of four days from this time.

The day they left Bent's fort they met with a war party of Indians consisting of Sioux, Camanches and Arrapahoes, who informed them that they had met with a party of Delawares, on their return from a hunting party, and commanded by Captain Swannee, and that he and his men were all killed by them. The party of Delawares consisted of fifteen men; the other party numbered some two thousand. I fear this attack will lead to a general war among the Indians on our frontier. Should the Delawara determine an revenge, I have no doubt they will carry the war into the enemys country. Perhaps the whole frontier may take up the scalping knife, and we shall likely have a war of extermination among the wild Indians of the praries. In haste, yours.

The Prussian Government has recently purchased a considerable extent of territory in the Peninsula of Malacca, which formerly belonged to Dr. Heefer, a Prussian naturalist and missionary, who it will be remembered, was assassinated some years since, in the neighborhood of Calcutta, by robbers. It is not known what is the amount of the purchase money; but the widow of Dr. H. has already received, on account, the sum of three hundred thousand Prussian dollars.

These lands, it is said, are destined to become the seat of the Society of Female Missionaries, stated by us, some months since, to have been forming under the patronage of the Baroness Eichorn, wife of the Minister of the Public Instruction, and which has for its object the conversion of Hindoo women to Protestan, Christianity.—*Jour. Com.*

Private Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HAVANA, July 25th.

DEAR SIR:—The closing of the Custom House and Post Office on the anniversary of the Queen's birth day, prevents me giving you any very particular news of yesterday's occurrence, save that the appearance of loyalty, as manifested by the citizens on that occasion, must have been highly gratifying to the friends of the Queen. Poetical and prosaic essays of all kinds have been published here in commemoration and honor of the occasion. Some of the best I send you. At five o'clock yesterday evening the new street, passing from the Barrier of Jesus Maria, to the bridge of Agua dulce, was opened by the public authorities under the name of the "Royal street of Maria Christina." The ceremony was very imposing, the music was superb, and every band attached to the garrison was in attendance. In the evening, the Tacon Theatre was magnificently illuminated, and a new play entitled "Retrats de la Reina" performed in honor of the Queen. Thus much of the anniversary.

Since my last, they have succeeded, by means of divers, in finding and raising out of deep water 590 of the 600 flasks of quicksilver thrown overboard from the English government steamer "Tay," at the time she struck on the reef. I am sorry to inform you that it has been found necessary to publish a decree, dated July 22d, relative to the Yellow Fever, which has broken out both here and at other ports As yet, however, the fatal cases have been mostly among foreigners, whose imprudence in the sickly season has always been proverbial. I have nothing new to add relative to the late disturbances. Ever yours.

THE LIVING DEAD.—A new religious sect has been founded by a young lady in the town of Coventry, Conn, who has persuaded herself and others that recently, while under the influence of an opiate, she died and went to Heaven. She described her alleged adventures in the world of spirit to scores of visitors daily, and finds many believers.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1844.

CHARLES KNAP, JR.—JAMES MAY.—W. H. DENNY.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, August 7.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,

Remarks—Since our last report the markets generally have been characterized by the same absence of activity which then marked them A shade of improvement is manifest in some things, but as a whole, business is stagnant. We cannot hope for any permanent improvement till the merchants, now rusticating at the Springs and in the country, return, and the Fall trade sets in. Active preparations are going on of more than ordinary importance to meet the anticipated demand for the multifarious commodities of trade. The great extent and variety of our manufactures, so well known over the Union, have given rise to the phrase met with in in the advertisements throughout the great West, announcing "Pittsburgh Manufactures" for sale.—Never, we believe, were our Mills, Factories and Workshops more prosperous than at present. The increasing demand will soon be met by extensive additions, should the prospect of a permanent Tariff justify them. The blow received by them so lately has hardly been overcome; but now that its effects have passed away, all that is wanting to give a fresh impulse to the manufacturing interest, is a permanent settlement of the vexed question of Protection. Once that is out of the way, the just celebrity Pittsburgh has long enjoyed will be greatly enhanced by an increase in the number and variety of her manufactures.

THE WEATHER AND RIVERS—In this section the weather generally has been pleasant and warm, tempered by refreshing showers, which contribute to keep the rivers at a fair stage. We have now 4 feet water in the channel. Western waters generally are at a fair stage.—From Cincinnati to the Mississippi, water enough for the first class boats. The St Louis Gazette of the afternoon of the 20th says—"The Mississippi again commenced rising rapidly on Saturday, and has now risen between 2 and 3 feet. So long as the river pours along in a full fresh tide between its banks, it is hoped and believed that no epidemic will prevail. The present rise is from both the Missouri and Upper Mississippi." The Nashville Whig of the 1st says:—"Since our last date the Cumberland has risen some 6 or 8 feet, and continues rising slowly. There is now sufficient water on the Shoals for the largest boats to ascend without difficulty.

Ashes—The remarks of last week will apply very well to this The market continues inactive, though with the revival of trade an improvement is expected—Pots 3¾@4¼c. Scorchings do, Pearls 4¼c. Cleveland Saleratus is offered freely at 5c, city manufactured 5¼ Oil Creek in neat boxes 5¾@5½c ℔ pound. About six tons of Pots received by Canal in July. Received this week Pots 36 casks, Scorchings 28.

Ale—City Ale is held at former quotations, XX $7 ℔ brl; common $6.

Brooms continue scarce and in demand A good article would readily bring $1.12½@1.44 per doz.

Bark—We notice no change in the price of Bark Some of our Leather manufacturers are pretty well supplied. We quote Chesnut Oak at $4.00; Black Oak $4.00; Hemlock $2.50@3.00 per cord.

Blooms—Sale of 25 tons Juniata at $52 cash.

Beeswax—In very active demand at 27c per lb—receipts light.

Cheese—The market remains in about the same condition as last week. It is very dull and difficult for first hands to realise in cash: trade is in vogue. From store we quote W. R. at 5¼@5½c—sales mostly at 4c and no charge for boxes. Received 554 boxes.

Copperas—Steubenville is held at 2c per lb. from first hands. Received 13 bbls.

Candles—Pittsburgh Star Candles are tolerably brisk at 10c per lb; Cincinnati 9c; City dipped tallow candles 8 cents.

Cotton Yarns—The remarks of last week will apply to the business of this, only there is an increased firmness in holding to the "card" prices. Nos 5 to 10 quoted at 17c per lb, and two per cent discount for cash. We cannot quote Yarns as firm at the card rates.

Cotton—We quote cotton at 7¼@8¼c as in quality.

Flour—Through the week there has been a very active inquiry for Flour. The small parcels coming in are picked up with the greatest activity. Rates for fresh ground have been steadily advancing and we now quote at $3.50@3.65¼ ℔ bbl from wagon and at the wharf.—The receipts by river amount to the meagre quantity of 408 barrels, which with the receipts by wagon are not yet all equal to the demand for the city alone. Some parcels scattered through the country are held for a further advance, some put their figures at $4, but we can see nothing to justify such an expectation. Flour may go up still higher, but prices are maintained solely by the demand for city consumption, and the moment a surplus accumulates it must fall. The harvest is now over and the farmers have time to attend to other matters. The rise in Flour will naturally attract their attention and full supplies will be sent in. At present, though a good deal is stored at the canal, no shipments are going forward except of Patterson's. Received 408 barrels.

Feathers—The demand for prime Feathers is still unsatisfied—they will readily command 27@28c ℔ lb Received 434 sacks.

Freights—This is the dullest period in the year for Freights. The quantity of produce and mdse in transitu is nothing like equal to the capacity of carriers either on the rivers or canal. So far we have had a fair stage of water and no delay has occurred in the transhipment of Freight, nor is it probable any will occur. Several of the Cincinnati packets have been drawn off and laid up, but others of lighter draught have taken their places The number of light boats this season is greater than any previous one and several are lying up repaired and fitted ready to go into the Cincinnati and Louisville trade should the water fall sufficiently to drive the larger class of Packets off. Another improvement is that a number of new boats have been constructed expressly to carry freight and others to carry passengers, thus affording better accommodations to both.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are plenty at $1 ℔ bu. A few Apples are held for retail purposes. M R Raisins are held at $2.45@2.50 ℔ box. Turkey Figs 10@12c Malaga 13@14c ℔ pound.

Green—Apples are very plenty, by the brl $1.25@1.50 as in quality. Received 81 brls.

Fish—A few holders of Herring who are anxious to close out the remnant of their stocks offer No. 1 somewhat below our quotation, but generally $5.50 ℔ brl is asked. No 1 Mackeral in bbls $7.50; No 2 $11; No 3 $7.75@8 ℔ brl. No 1 Salmon $17 ℔ brl No 1 Shad thirdmed $8.25@8.50.

Grain—*Wheat*—The supplies of Wheat are wretched—little or none at all coming in. We quote 66@70c.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser notices the sale in that market of 1700 bu. of Wheat from Trumbull County, Ohio, at 70c. It was taken to Buffalo via the Cross Cut Canal, and Cleveland. The transportation of of Wheat from the neighborhood of this city to such a distance for a market is certainly remarkable. The truth is, this is about as indifferent a Wheat market as is to be found in the Union in proportion to the size of the city. The supplies are so short the mills now built cannot procure sufficient grain to keep them in operation. This state of things is somewhat singular. We are in the centre of a rich grain growing country, not indeed in the immediate vicinity of the city, for as a general thing, the lands in this neighborhood are not so well adapted for the raising of Wheat as the adjoining counties of Ohio, but from the principal wheat counties the means of transportation to the city are abundant, as for instance, from Trumbull county via the Cross Cut Canal, Beaver, and the Ohio, without a transhipment as is required from Cleveland to Buffalo, yet the Farmers of Trumbull send their Wheat to Buffalo for a market in preference. And we are at the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal: a cargo of Wheat shipped from Trumbull Co could be taken directly to the mills on the canal in Pittsburgh or Allegheny city unloaded, converted into Flour, reshipped, and transported to the warehouses of Philadelphia without the bulk being broken or once handled. Notwithstanding all this the supplies of wheat are not sufficient to meet the comparatively limited demand. We have not space to-day to pursue this matter further—we shall examine it thoroughly and show where the evil lies.

Oats are very abundant at 18½c ℔ bu.

Barley in demand at 45@50c ℔ bu.

Rye—But little offering: it would readily bring 37½c.

Glass—The market is quiet and sales small. We quote country brands 8 by 10 $1.87½@2.12½ ℔ box; 10 by 12 $2.87½@3.12½. City brands 8 by 10 $2.50, 10 by 12 $3.50 net, cash, in large parcels.

Groceries—The market remains quiet. *Sugar* is not so firm as some weeks since—steady sales in small parcels at for good fair 6½c, prime 7c, strictly prime 7½.—Sales to the trade have been made at these figures. 1 mos

Molasses—New Orleans we quote 31½@32c—sales moderate.

Coffee—The stocks of our houses generally are pretty full, and as a whole one of the best in the West. Sales moderate. We quote ordinary Rio at 6¾@7c, good fair 7¼@7¾, prime 7¾@7¾c. Choice parcels are held at 8 cts St Domingo

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 5, 1844.

ELECTIONS take place to-day in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. It took place in North Carolina on last Thursday. We shall soon have news from all these States.

☞How favorably does the upright and manly course of the Locofocos of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, in this state, compare with the knavish course of the leaders of the Locofoco party in this county. No meanness is stopped short of, no prevarication or lying is hesitated at, in order to obtain support for James K. Polk on *false* grounds. They boldly and unblushingly proclaim that most astounding falsehood, that James K. Polk is a friend to a Protective Tariff, such as will protect Pennsylvania interests, and they stoop to the despicable meanness of *hiding the truth*, which has reached their own eyes, from the eyes and ears of the party over which they have influence. They *know*—and the knowledge should burn into their very souls, if they have any conscience or self-respect left—that they are striving to *deceive*, to *humbug*, those less informed, who look to them for correct information! The day of retribut on, however, will come, sooner or later.

☞Next to Amos Kendall's impure and lying sheet, the Locofoco organ of this region is the most *intensely* degraded, vile, slanderous, prevaricating and detestable paper we know of in the country. It stops at no meanness, at no distortion of facts, at no false glosses, at no slanderous statements, at no downright lying, which it deems necessary to secure the triumph of its party on *false* principles. The code of morals it has adopted is, that all is fair game in politics. Lying, deception, slander, meanness,—are all venial sins, to be forgiven on a slight penance, or rather, as we should say, are no sins at all, but are *absolute virtues* in its c de of ethic , founded on the old Jesuit doctrine of dealing with heretics.—Who will not recognize the portrait.

JAMES C DENNISTON has been released from Jail by a pardon from the Governor.

Important to "Democrats."

Some days since we pub ished some extracts from the "*Carlisle Statesman*," a paper which supports Polk, Dallas, and Muhlenberg, on their true principles—that of opposition to a protective tariff, distribution of the land fund, and in favor of the Immediate Annexation of Texas. The Post of this city, in order to destroy the force of the "Statesman's" declarations, asserted that that paper was not a true blue 'Democratic' sheet, and pronounced the "*Carlisle Volunteer*" to be the true Locofoco or "Democratic" organ in that county. Although the Post's st tement is incorrect, with regard to the "Carlisle Statesman," that paper being a very consistent Locofoco sheet, yet we will now offer for the consideration of the "Democrats" of Allegheny county the *testimony* of some of their fellow-"Democrats," in Cumberland County, in relation to Mr. Polk's tariff sentiments, which we copy from the "*Carlisle Volunteer*," which the Post declares to be the true "Democratic" organ in that county.

The *testimony* we offer is contained in the proceedings of a genuine Locofoco Democratic meeting, held i Dickinson township, in that county, and published in the "*Volunteer*," the best of authority, according to the Post. The "Volunteer" is evidently displeased with the proceedings of his "Democratic" brethren in Dickinson, as that paper supports Mr Polk for the Presidency on the same false is ue as the Post of this city—that is, as a Tariff man. The "Volunteer," therefore, takes the following captious notice of the proceedings of the meeting in Dickinson:

"The proceedings of several meetings will be found on the opposite page—among the rest of one in Dickinson township. This latter affair will doubtless strike many of our readers as a strange sort of movement. We give the proceedings a place at the request of the meeting, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions as to the motives of those who originated it."

The reader will observe that the editor of the "Volunteer" does not attempt to deny that the meeting in Dickinson was a true Locofoco Democratic meeting. It is evident that he would rather not have published the proceedings, but coming from his own Democratic brethren, he could not avoid it.

But we are keeping the reader too long from the proceedings, themselves, which we publish entire, as we consider the *testimony* they bear to be most important. It shows that these "Democrats" in Dickinson have so far broken through the restraints endeavored to be imposed upon them by party leaders, as to take a careful, candid, and unimpassioned view of their own interests, before they cast their votes for the Presidency. The stake that Pennsylvania has in the Tariff question is too great to pe rashly sacrificed at the shrine of party. We ask every "Democrat" of Allegheny county to peruse the following proceedings of their "Democratic" brethren in Cumberland county and observe the *testimony* given in regard to the tariff sentiments of James K. Polk.

From the Carlisle Volunteer, of Aug. 1, 1844.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice a large number of the democrats of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, met at Cumberland Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sa u'y the 20th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Capt. SAMUEL SHEAFFER to the Chair, and appointing Francis Hutchinson, Jacob Blyler and Martin Snyder, Vice Presidents; and *Andrew G. Miller*, Esq, Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, &c, expressive of the views of the meeting, viz: Gen. T C Miller, Montgomery Donaldson Esq. and John Moore, who after having retired a short time returned and reported the following preamble and resolut ons, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The crisis is fast approaching on the result of which may depend the fate of our most vital interests as a manufacturing, agricultural and commercial people, and the measures and policy, which are the protection and life of those interests, and indeed on which depend their very existence, and the election to the highest offices of our National Government men who will have the superintendence and exercise authority over those interests and measures and whose influence and power may be exercised either to their injury or benefit, to their ruin or prosperity.

And, *wherias*, we feel that our individual prosperity r sts in a great degree on some of the measures that are now ag tated throughout the community, and to be the subject of legislation and decission in the halls of our Congress and to receive the sanction or veto of our President: and *wherras*, we fell deeply that our whole community are gr atly interested in the *prosperity of our mechanics and manufacturers*, and none more so than our farmers—and that a wise providence has bountifully blended the interests of each individual in a community with the int rests of every other, making it the interest of all that every member of the community should prosper.

And *wherras*, we feel that to preserve our character as "free and independent" beings, we should not be forced and bound under the shackles of party or driven by the lash of any master into the support of men, at the *risk of enaungering our greatest interests*, but without regard to persons determine fearlessly, boldly and firmly to support the measures that we believe will secure the individual prosperity of our citizens, relieve our State from her embarrasment, and preserve the honor, union, harmony and glory of our N tion;—Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the democracy of Dickinson Town-hip, a *Tariff for protection*, as well as for revenue, is the true policy of the country. That we view the Tariff of 1842 as a Tariff of that character, and that we should regard its repeal or any modification of it for the purpose of changing its protective *features as an act of hostility* to all the great interests of Pennsylvania. That a mere revenue Tariff without the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public lands, and adjusted to a scale of horizontal duties, (that is to say an indiscriminate levy of 15 or 20 per centum, upon all articles of foreign growth or manufacture) would not afford "*reasonable protection*" to American industry, would be a virtual abandonment of the protective policy, would make us dependent upon the labor of Europe for the necessaries of life, would effectually destroy our home market, drain the country of specie, and place us in war and in peace at the mercy of foreign governments, that it would be a practical adoption of the theory of free trade on our part, without any reciprocity from other nations, destroy the energy, industry and wealth of our people, to enrich foreign and antagonistic nations.

Resolved, Therefore, That the late later of the Hon. James K. Polk, taken in connection with his previous expressions of opinion, and with the explanations of some of the presses of our party, *is not entirely satisfactory* to the democracy of Dickinson township, for these reasons:—

1st Because Mr. Polk declars in his last letter to Mr Kane, "that he is opposed to a Tariff for protection merely and not for revenue." This language is incomprehensible, because in this country at least, there never has been a Protective Tariff which did not afford ample revenue, and which was not a Tariff for revenue as well as protection.

2d Because Mr. Polk says in the same letter that he is "in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the treasury to defray the expenses of the government economically administered."

In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff he says he has "heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry." Acting upon these general principles he adds, "it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration upon this subject."

3d Because this language, if it stood disconnected with all previous declarations, might satisfy such as are unacquainted with the history of the tariff, and the policy of different administrations in regard to it.

But in a letter published in 1843, Mr. Polk tells the people of Tennessee, that he is "opposed to the tariff act of 1842 and in favor of repealing it, and restoring the compromise act of 1833—believing as I do says he, "that the incidental protection afforded by the twenty per cent duty, will afford sufficient protection to the manufacturers and all that they ought to desire or to which they are entitled." He is therefore, unless he has since changed his opinions, clearly hostile to the present tariff, regarding it he says 'as so highly protective, as to prohibit the importation of some articles."

4th. Because he tells us that "he has *heretofore* sanctioned moderate discriminating duties," and that he gave his "support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration upon this subject." But in an address of his to the people of Tennessee in 1839, he explains this very "policy" to be in direct hostility, not to protection only but to the whole tariff system. He says in an address eulogistic of Gen Jackson's administration, "in repeated instances he (Gen Jackson) recommended modifications and reductions of the tariff, with a view to the final abandonment of the odious and unjust system."

5th Because, if this is the "policy" which Gov. Polk supported in Congress, and if the revenue tariff which he now professes to be in favor of is to be gradually cut down by "repeated modifications and reductions with a view to the final abandonment of the odious system," then we say that we cannot understand how he is in favor of such a tariff, on such a "policy" as the interests of Pennsylvania and the Union require;—because such a tariff as he would sanction would be "substantially based upon free trade principles,"—therefore,

Resolved, THAT WE ARE IN FAVOR OF THE TARIFF BILL OF 1842, WHICH IS A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION AND FOR REVENUE.

Resolved, That Montgomery Donaldson, Esq., Henry Lynch, Gen. T. C Miller, Francis Hutchinson, Jno. Moore, Joshua Sellers, John Myers, Esq, Jacob Blyler, and Martin Snyder, be appointed a committee to address a letter to the Hon James K. Polk, asking him to state *explicitly* whether if elected, *he will sustain the Tariff of* 1842, and if not then to state in plain and unequivocal terms (without reference to any past letters or speeches or the measures of any other person,) *what kind of a Tariff he would sustain*, and what extent of protection he would allow to native industry.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to preserve the honor of our native State, and to lessen the heavy load of debts that is now bearing down our laboring class s, and that while we have a debt of forty millions of dollars, and annually increasing two millions more by the accumulation of interest, we are in favor and call upon the people not to loose sight that almost the only hope we have at present of paying even a part of this enormous debt *is by the immediate sale of the public works* which we believe can be more economically conducted by companies, and which are now not only unprofitable, but a constant and heavy expense.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas, at least on any other plan than that proposed Col. Thomas H Benton, believing that we cannot in any other manner procure it upon honorable or just principles, or without giving a dangerous preponderance to the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of Carlise.

The meeting after being then addressed by Gen. T. C. Miller, Montgomery Donaldson, Esq and John Moore, adjourned to meet at the house of John Myers Esq at the call of the committee appointed to address Gov: Polk.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Locofoco Deception Unmasked.

A Voice from the South—Polk stripped of his Borrowed Plumes, and presented to the people in his own robes.

The following letter, from a respectable and responsible citizen of Tennesse, a "near neighbor" of Mr. Polk, one who knows him, living in the same town, fully and completely exposes the efforts of the Locofocos who attempt to palm off Polk upon the People of the North as a friend of Protection to our manufactures. We invite attention to it, as being a voice from Polk's own home. It demolishes at once the defence set up by the Locofocos, of their candidate, and the ground on which they are endeavoring to delude honest and conscientious men into his support.

Since the following was in type, we have received additional evidence of the uniform and inveterate hostility of Polk to a Tariff of Protection, and to the welfare of northern industry and manufactures which we shall lay before our readers. In the meantime we invite them to peruse the letter:

COLUMBIA, (TENN.,) July 1-44.

DEAR SIR:—I am the editor of the Whig paper in this place, called the "Columbia Observer," and the object of this communication is to arrive at the truth.

Will you do me and the Whig party and the principle for which we contend, the justice to call upon the editor of the "Democratic Union, and request him to give you his authority for saying in his paper a short time since:

"We happen to know and state upon the authority of a Tennessean with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk—that he holds the doctrine of Free Trade in an unqualified abhorrence. HE NEVER HAS ADVOCATED IT, AND NEVER WILL. He is in favor of a revenue Tariff, affording the amplest incidental PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. He is the especial friend and advocate of the COAL AND IRON INTEREST, these two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvanians; and believing PERMANENCE in our laws to be of incalculable value is opposed to the disturbance of the existing Tariff. These facts we state upon the very best authority, and caution the Democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentations of the coons."

So far from being true are the above assertions, that I assert, and if necessary, pledge myself to prove, by hundreds if desire, which heard the last political speech which he (Polk) made during the last canvass for Governor on the day before the election—less than a year ago from this date, that Col. Polk DENOUNCED THE WHOLE PROTECTIVE POLICY—that he DENOUNCED the PRESENT TARIFF as a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE—declared that it would and MUST BE REPEALED THAT THE DECREE FOR ITS REPEAL HAD GONE FORTH FROM THE PEOPLE—THAT THE HANDWRITING WAS UPON THE WALL—that the DEMOCRACY had a majority of from forty to sixty in the lower house of Congress, and that Tennessee would declare for the Democracy before the setting of to-morrow's sun, and secure the Senate of the United States by the election of two Democrats good and true to that body, and that this would secure THE REPEAL OF THE ODIOUS TARIFF LAW OF 1842. I pledge myself to PROVE that HE (Polk) in ALL HIS CANVASSES FOR GOVERNOR in 1839, in 1841, in 1843, has in his SPEECHES UPON THE STUMP, and also in all his WRITTEN ADDRESS (which are in our possession) taken STRONG GROUND AGAINST THE PROTECTIVE POLICY AND DENOUNCED IT IN UNMEASURED TERMS.

In short, I pronounce the above article a BASE FABRICATION, no matter from what source it emanated, and will *as soon as the name of the author is given* proceed to PROVE IT TO BE SUCH.

Col. Polk is a citizen of this village, and being myself one of the editors of the Whig paper of this place for between three and four years, I have had opportunities to learn his opinions and character.

I have seen publish d in several of your papers that Mr. Polk is a member of the Church and also of the Temperance society. This is a base falsehood. Col. Polk has never been a member of any Church, nor has he ever left off drinking king Alcohol or joined any Temperance Society. Please send us your paper in exchange. You can publish this letter if you think proper as soon as the editor of the Democratic Union gives his authority for making the statement. Or, if he refuses to give up his authority, you can publish this. And I pledge myself to sustain everything I have said by the very best proof. I remain, yours, &c,

A. M. ROSEBOROUGH.

Editors of the Penn'a. Telegraph.

On the receipt of the above letter, the editors of the Telegraph made a verbal request, and also addressed a letter to the editor of the "Union," asking for the name of the "near neighbor" of Mr. Polk, referred to above. The editor of the "Union" refused to reply. There is strong doubts expressed whether they ever had any authority for this most untrue statement.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

The Steubenville Mass Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—Although very accurate accounts of this meeting have already been published, yet there were many collateral circumstances connected with it, both interesting and amusing to an observer who takes but little part in the political movements of the day, and which it may not be improper more particularly to notice.

The Whig delegation which left here on the steamboat Lancaster, did not arrive at Steubenville until Wednesday morning, but it appears that some ten or twelve gentlemen from Pittsburgh, by other conveyance, reached there on the afternoon previous. The friends of Polk, seeing their arrival, and believing the false reports of the popularity of their own party in this place, at once mistook them for the whole Whig delegation. Their political thermometer rose from zero to fever heat, they ran from house to house proclaiming the news—"thirteen delegates from Pittsburgh,"—"thirteen delegates from Pittsburgh," was the reiterated cry wherever they met. They finally collected together and determined to celebrate what they considered a sure indication of a failure on the part of the Whigs. A hickory pole was raised at a ten-pin alley on Main street, a line was extended from it to an opposite house, supporting a piece of muslin, on which was painted "Polk, Dallas, Tod and Victory," the same which one of our honest citizens mistook for Polk, Dallas, Tod and Victoria. A rope was extended from the top of the market house to the court house, from which dangled a number of long poke stalks, more indicative of an execution than a triumph. From various dirty looking houses and groggeries might be seen pieces of white cloth with the names "Polk and Dallas" rudely stained upon them with something resembling the juice of the poke berry. Such were the preparations by which they designed to annihilate the hopes of the thirteen delegates from Pittsburgh.

The morning broke—during the night there had been a pleasant shower to sprinkle the earth and purify the air. The sun rose to dispel the clouds and mists that yet lingered above the horrison and all nature seemed revived in cheerfulness and beauty. Such was the morning when the sounds of music and repeated cheering called the attention of the friends of "Polk, Dallas and Tod" to a long procession marching from the wharf into town under numerous flags and banners, whose inscriptions proclaimed them to be the real delegation from Pittsburgh. Never were a set of men taken more by surprise. Their countenances displayed disappointment and vexation—as rueful as their own poke stalks, which, wilted by the sun, swung mournfully in the air, a fit emblem of their own declining hopes. One delegation after another arrived to join the procession already formed and lengthen it beyond all expectation. The delegation from Wheeling was deserving of all praise. They came in four crowded boats, announcing their arrival by the firing of cannon, and when they landed, their numerous display of banners, the excellence of their songs and music, the great number of beautiful and tastefully dressed ladies who accompanied them, their corteous manner to every body, and pa ticularly to the Pittsburgh delegation, had a tendency to create for them a strong feeling of friendship and admiration. As the procession now moved through the town the doors and windows were every where crowded with fashionable ladies whose animated looks and smiling countenances showed their pa riotic feelings and the deep interest they took in the success of Whig measures. Amidst the cloud of white handkerchiefs and Whig flags that were constantly waved from the windows by the hands of beauty, one solitary creature, but lovely it is true, standing at the window of a respectable house, displayed at arms length a flag bearing the name of *Polk*. No smile was upon her countenance, she looked constrained and unhappy, and as she heard a hiss from some unfeeling one in the crowd below, she hid her blushing face with her hand and retired from from the window.

The citizens of Steubanville will long be remembered for their kindness and hospitality, particularly the ladies both young and old. Their houses were thrown open, their tables were loaded with a profusion, and all were made welcome and treated with the utmost cordiality, may they always meet with the same attention and kindness.

J.

THE DEATH OF MR. POULSON.

We regret to announce the death of our venerable fellow citizen, Zachariah Poulson, Esq. This event took place at his residence, Chestnut street, yesterday morning, a little before seven o'clock. Mr. Poulson was for a long time editor and Proprietor of the American Daily Advertiser. Throughout his editorial career, he was distinguished for courtesy towards his professional brethren, while in private life, benevolence of heart, kindness and urbanity of manners, and undeviating integrity in all his dealings, were the prominent traits of his character. He was connected with several of our Literary and Charitable Institutions, was one of the Founders of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, of which, at the time of his death, he was the presiding officer. He was also a Director of the Philadelphia Library Company, and held responsible and important stations in other Institutions. We understand that Mr Poulson was born in the year 1761. He was, therefore, at the time of his death, 83 years of age. His health had been declining for several months prior to his decease, and although he suffered much pain, he bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude and resignation. Few men have left behind them a brighter example of all the duties of life, than the late Zachariah Poulson.—*Penn. Inq.*

THE MAYOR KISSED.—Mayor Spencer had quite a time of it yesterday. An Irish woman and her husband were brought up for fighting and drunkness, and upon his ordering the woman to the "Lock-up," she raised her hands in an imploring attitude, and nearing him quickly, threw her arms most lovingly around his Honor's neck, to the infinite amusement of all, crying out, "How can yer be so cruel to yer *sister-in-law*, for sure I'm that!—wasn't my first husband a mason, yer Honor's a mason, an' of course yer brothers, ain't I yer sister-in-law! for shure. Och, my nate dear relation, how kin ye be so hard-hearted?" Then she gave his honor a most burning kiss throwing his hair into a whirlwind of confusion, and it was as much as two men could do to tear the loving warm-hearted woman from his Honor's neck.—*Cin. Com.*

From the Madisonian of Wednesday afternoon.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1844.

The following statement published in compliance with the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1845, and for other purposes," is made out as correctly as it can be done from the returns received, and it is believed will be found to vary but li tle from the fact on the adjustment of the accounts for the 2d quarter, 1844.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th June last, from all sources, were as follows:

From Customs,	$8,471,000 00
" Lands,	500 500 00
" Miscellaneous sources,	50 000 00
" Treasury Notes per act, 1843,	25 000 00
	$9 045 500 00

The payments made during the same period were:

On account of civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourses,		$1,28 ,778 69
On account of Army, including miscellaneous,	$1,216,978 20	
On account of Indian Department,	95,249 44	
On account of Fortifications,	115,752 41	
On account of Pensions,	234,993 75	
		1,692,973 80
On account of Navy,		1,300,431 25
On account of interest and Public Debt,		537,8 8 65
On account of Reimbursement and interest on Treasury Notes,		1,053,983 24
		$5 376,1 30 63

GEORGE M. BIBB, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

From the Baltimore American

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steam packet Caledonia, Capt Lott arrived at Boston on Thursday at 12 o'clock, in a remarkable short passage from Liverpool.

The Caledonia brought about one hundred passengers from Liverpool—left 20 at Halifax, and took on board 10 at that port for Boston.

We are indebted to C. Levering, Esq of this city, a passenger in the Caledonia, for files of London and Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. We also make our acknowledgments to Messrs. Adams & Co., for Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 16th ult. From the papers before us we make up the following summary of news:—

This arrival does not bring any very important news. Money continued abundant at a low rate of interest. The weather for the growing crops had been favorable, and there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. The cotton market is rather dull, as appears from the following extract from Wilmer & Smith's European Times:

"The cotton market, it will be seen by reference to our reports, is in a drooping state. The sales are limited, and prices, which receded an eighth last week, have gone back fully to that extent during the present week. The stock on hand in this market now exceeds ONE MILLION OF BALES—a fact which, combined with the large stock on hand in the United States, must prevent prices from rising they may oscillate occasionally, according to the demand, but any permanent improvement as the season advances, can hardly be looked for."

The steam packet Acadia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult, in 12½ days from Boston. The packet ships United States, Southerner, and England arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 6th ult., the Rochester on the 11th, and on the 12th the Garrick arrived in one of the shortest passages ever made across the Atlantic.

An election for a member of Parliament from Birmingham, terminated in favor of Mr Spooner, the Conservative. There were three candidates—Mr. Spooner, Mr. Scholefield, the son of the late member, and Mr. Joseph Sturge, the celebrated antislavery and chartist advocate.

The subject of the slave trade was brought before the House of Commons on the 16th ult., by Lord Palmerston. The speech, which depicted the horrors of the traffic in terms eloquently pathetic, touched upon the treaty with the five powers, which was on the eve of completion when Lord Palmerston's government went out of office in 1841. It developed the policy by which that government would have been guided towards the United States on this question, had it remained in office. It was replied to by Sir Robert Peel.

It appears by a letter from Algiers, that the attempt to organize a corps in Algeria mounted on camels, which was at first a failure, has at length been successful. Three hundred men, mounted in this manner, accompanied the last expedition, and manœuvred to the perfect satisfaction of the officers.

As an instance of the increasing briskness of the Iron trade, we may mention that the shipping agent at Newport of a large establishment on the hills, in one day last week, received, by post, advices of charter parties, for cargoes to be shipped, amounting to 3000 tons of railway iron. The rails are chiefly for Charleston, S. C.

The customs' receipts at Liverpool for the month ending the 5th July, reached half a million sterling; and the receipts for the first half of the present year have exceeded £2,150,000, or nearly one fourth of the entire customs of the whole kingdom for the same period.

It is stated, among parties interested in the new and important trade in guano, that the chemical secret of Dulmas relates to a substitute for that powerful fertilizer, and that it has been purchased by a leading firm in the guano line.

Respecting the English crops, Wilmer & Smith's European Times says: "The weather has been most favorable for the growing crops, which are in excellent condition, and, with the prospect of cheaper bread stuffs, we may look forward with confidence to an increase in the production of other articles of food."

The constitutional government of Greece has at length been acknowledged by the Russian government.

The King of Saxony was still in England, but was to leave for his dominions on the 31st of July. He had been on a visit to Liverpool.

The crops of more than 100 farmers have been destroyed (says the Brussells Gazette) in the commune of Lendegheim, Eastern Flanders, by a violent hail storm. The loss is reckoned at upwards of 181,000 francs.

Accounts have been received from Auckland New Zealand, stating that the Hannah, a piratical brigantine, has been seized by the authorities, and that the crew had been committed for trial.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Heytesbury, is expected to enter on his duties at Dublin Castle on the 20th inst. Lord de Grey and his suite left on the 15th.

IRELAND.

The decision has not yet been had on O'Connell's appeal to the House Lords, on the writ of error.

The present military force in Ireland amount to 25,000 men, independent of enrolled Chelsea out-pensioners and armed police.

It is calculated that the O'Connell tribute this year will reach 30,000 pounds.

A letter, it is said, has been received by the Commander of the Forces from the Horse Guards, inquiring if it would be safe to withdraw some of the troops from Ireland, the military force there being 26,700 men, exclusive of ten thousand police, and twelve thousand pensioners, well armed and equipped.—The replay was, that it would be unsafe to do so until O'Connell's release from prison.

Accounts from Madrid of the 8th, states that preparations were still going on for the Morocco war, and that orders had been sent to the Governor of Ceuta to place that fortress in a state of defence.

The Hamburgh Correspondent contains a letter from Copenhagen, which states that the British squadron had sailed on the 26th, it was supposed for Morocco. It consisted of two frigates, a corvette, and a war steamer. A brig is to join this force at Tangiers.

Gazette and Advertiser Office, Saturday evening, August 3, 1844.

Sale to-day on the Wharf of 100 brls fair brand, Flour at $3.37½ and 38 at $3.44. Sale of 50 brls No. 1 "Monongahela" Salt at afloat at $1.18½ ₱ brl. This Salt is of a better quality than the best Allegheny, and always commands a higher price afloat or in store. Sale of 1800 Hams cay cured at 5½c ₱ lb.

Respecting Flaxseed it is too early yet to say what the market will open at for *new*. Old we quote at $1 ₱ bu, but it is quite nominal, as little or none is arriving. It is believed that the crop now coming forward will be larger than that of any previous year. The high prices obtained for the last crop have stimulated the production of Flax to a very considerable extent, and a cautious disposition will be manifested by purchasers till it is ascertained with some certainty how large the crop will be. For this reason the western markets will probably open low. Manufacturers will purchase so much as will keep them going till they can see with some clearness at what average the article will probably settle, and then buy more freely. To purchase at high prices with the prospect of a very large crop would only expose them to the risk of a fall in the article with a stock on hand, and consequently to severe losses. It is best therefore for all concerned that the markets should open at a price, which, in view of an abundant supply, will be a moderate one. There is another matter connected with this article to which we would call the attention of those interested. It has been determined by the manufacturers of Linseed Oil in this city to purchase hereafter wholly by weight at 54 lbs (Fifty-four pounds) to the bushel. This rule has already been adopted by the Manufacturers in Cincinnati. The practice heretofore pursued of purchasing by measure has not always given satisfaction, and leaves room for complaint, whereas by adhering to a standard, all are satisfied, or at least silenced. The price of seed will necessarily govern the price of Oil, and should the crop prove to be as large as is now anticipated it must be lower than through the past season. For some years past the crops of Flaxseed have not been so large as to afford a surplus. In fact the culture of Flax has been like that of Wool—one crop would scarcely reach to another. The year past was one of this description.

The price of both Wool and Flaxseed advanced as the crops were closed up. In this market as high as $1.06½@ 1.10 was paid for Seed; and for some months $1 per bushel has been the uniform price, which made it the highest market in the West for this item of Produce. We have observed that the prices paid for seed during the past season were the stimulus which has induced greater attention to its production. This is the main cause. Of late years the demand for tow linens, yarns, etc, has not been of sufficient importance to make their manufacture an object, and the extreme cheapness of all kinds of cotton cloths has had the effect of destroying in a great measure, the old practice of manufacturing coarse linens at home for clothing by the tedious process of a hand-loom, the farmer preferring to turn his attention and all his available force to the growth of breadstuffs, stock, etc., which yielded a larger return for the time and labor bestowed upon them besides, it must be added, the ease with which beautiful cottons are acquired has gone far with the Farmers' family to displace the homely attire of coarse linen. Thus a conjunction of circumstances had caused the culture of Flax to be neglected, till the increasing demand for seed and the profitable prices obtained for it, has given a fresh impulse to its production. Hitherto comparatively a small amount of western seed has been exported, and a large falling off is observable in 1844 compared with 1843. At New Orleans which is the principal avenue from the west the receipts in 1841* were 4980 tierces, in 1843 13467 tierces, showing an excess of 9207 tierces in favor of the latter year, which is accounted for by the decreased production and increased consumption here and elsewhere. It must become an item of importance in exports from the West, and it is reasonable to suppose a market will soon be found or created for the raw Flax. We are informed that two or three small parcels of new seed have been sold in this market at 80 @ 82½c per bu.

*Till July 26th.

We are obliged to the Collector for the following statement:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Aug. 1, 1844.

Amount of tonnage cleared from this office for the month of July.....9,588,771 tons.
Tolls received for same time.....$5,000 16
Whole amount of Tolls received since the opening of navigation.....$32,452 07

JOHN FLEMING, Collector.

☞**Clay and Markle Convention at Elizabethtown.**—A convention of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and the Tariff of 1842, will be held in the borough of Elizabeth, on the 20th OF AUGUST NEXT, to commence at 12 o'clock M.

All favorable to the protection of American industry, and all opposed to free trade are earnestly invited to attend.

☞Messrs. Forward, Hampton, Darragh, Darsie, Mahon, Dunlop and Bigham will be present and address the meeting.

SAML. FREW,	GARRET WALL,
THOMPSON MARTIN,	JOHN RANKIN,
JOEL WALL,	CALEB EDMUNDSON,
JACOB MILLER,	SAML. KERR,
DANIEL McCURDY,	*Committee of Invitation.*

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, dated April 18th, 1844, James Kelly, Daniel Negley, Francis Wilson, jr., Robert Donaldson and George McCombs were appointed Commissioners to lay out a Turnpike Road, commencing at East Liberty and terminating at the juncture of the Frankstown and Leechburg Roads. In pursuance of the above, the said Commissioners will meet at the house of JOHN BETLER, in East Liberty, on Monday, the 23d day of September next, for the purpose of receiving subscription for the stock of said Company.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

East Liberty, Aug. 1st, 1844—dlt&wlm

Six Cents Reward.

THE above six cents (but no charges) will be paid for WASHINGTON BOGLE, an indented apprentice who absconded from the subscriber on the 25th instant. All persons are hereby warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. ROBERT MELLANEY,
of Ross township.
ja 30 Tw3t*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of JOHN KEATING, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM,
ROBERT MOOR, } Executors.
JOS. R. KEATING,

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres,** 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2m*T MATTHEW MAGARY.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.
may 9

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame: and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, Jr.
Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms: and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine; two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still there remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by J. SARGANT, H. P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny. aug 3-wtf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,
ju 16—w6T Administratrix

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of a petite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he mistrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine, for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

OLIVER MORGAN.

This is to certify that a niece of mine was very ill with a Liver Complaint. She obtained one box of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which she took, and received much benefit from the same. She is now taking the second box, and is nearly recovered, and I believe it was the Pills that relieved her, as she took no other medicine. I would therefore cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under that disease. JOSEPH BOYD.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking two boxes of them, I am nearly restored to perfect health. S. DAVIS.